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LC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

A Record Worth Preserving.

Exhibition of Newark Industries.

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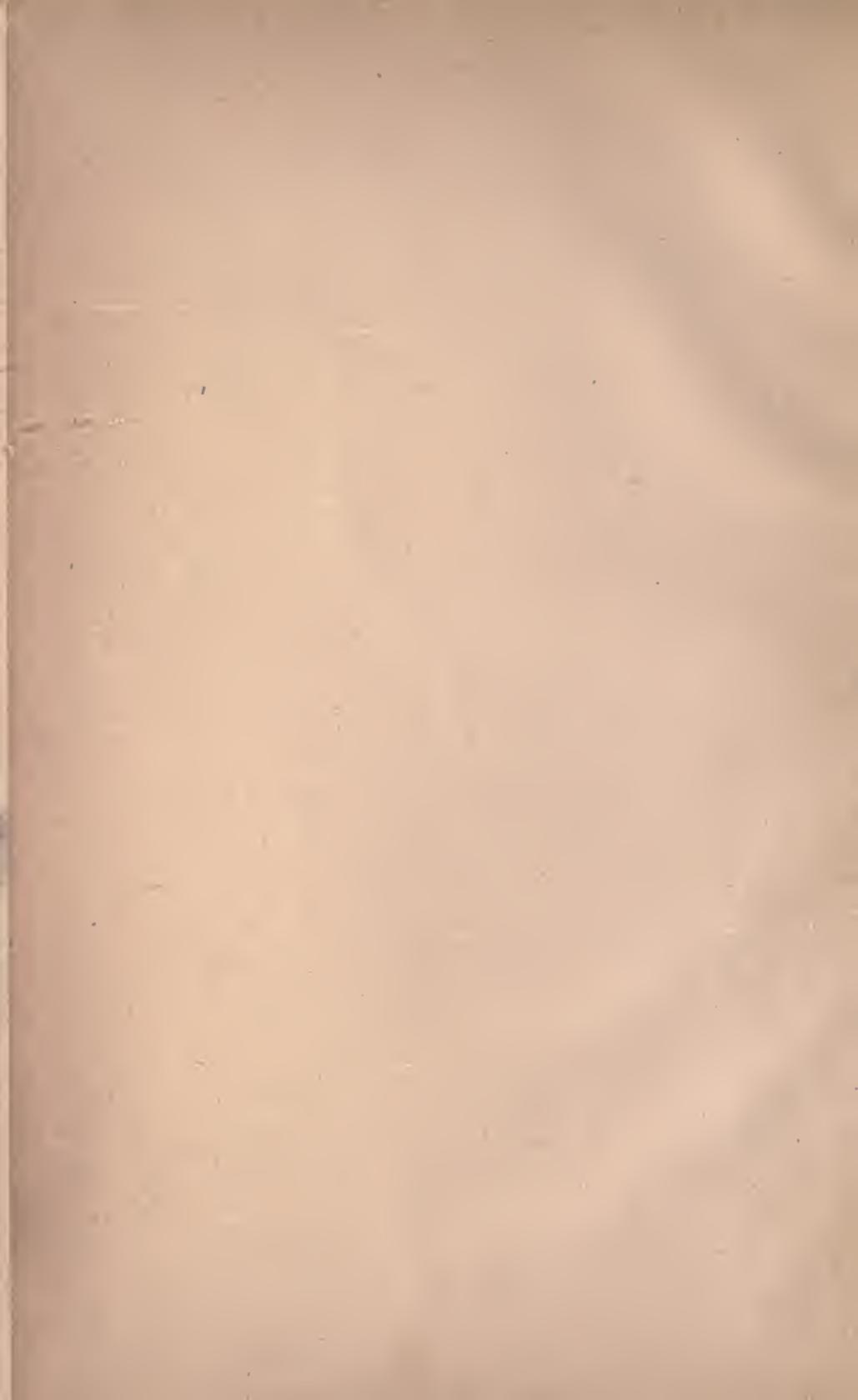
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Introductory.

The last exposition of Newark industries was held in 1875, and for a series of years previous, beginning with 1872, an annual exhibition of the various processes of manufactures, together with samples of the goods made, had been held; but in consequence of the depressed times, with varying success. So deep and lasting, however, was the impression then made upon our business men and manufacturers, that a renewed interest in the great and good work accomplished by the Board of Managers has latterly developed itself in an urgent request that the first annual report, that of the Exhibition of 1872, which was exclusively of Newark products and resulted in so marked a success, should be reprinted for general information as showing what Newark alone, has accomplished.

In a work of this kind it would be impossible to recount in detail the great advantages which Newark derived from these exhibitions, and the time is not far distant when doubtless they will be revived upon a scale fittingly commensurate with the reputation of a city which stands high among all the cities of the Union for the value of its manufactured products, and second, we believe, in point of diversity.

A summary of the subsequent exhibitions has been added, and though the institution weathered the rough blast of the panic which broke forth in 1873, it was deemed advisable, in view of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, that no local exposition should be held that year, in order that Newark manufacturers might be free to prepare for that national event.

This decision (undoubtedly a wise one) was unfortunate in this, that it diverted the attention of citizens to outside matters when most needed here, and made it difficult to enlist their cooperation so readily as otherwise would have been the case. Ten years have almost passed since the first Exhibition of Newark Industries exclusively, was held, and it is frequently asked, Is it not possible to again astonish the world by an exhibition of such magnitude and novelty as to keep the City of Newark prominently before it as "the Birmingham of America?"

Newark, N. J.

Newark Industrial Exhibition, 1872.

REPORT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

FIRST EXHIBITION

OF

NEWARK INDUSTRIES,

EXCLUSIVELY.

1872.

1873-4-5-

REPRINTED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Alfred Holbrook

NEWARK, N. J. :
HOLBROOKS' STEAM PRINTERY,
11 Mechanic Street.

1882

SIH



W. H. BROWN

MILITARY PARK, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark Industrial Exhibition.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, - - - - - MARCUS L. WARD.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, - THOMAS B. PEDDIE.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, - LEOPOLD GRAF.
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT, - DAVID CAMPBELL.
SECRETARY, - - - - - ALBERT M. HOLBROOK.
TREASURER, - - - - - ISAAC GASTON.

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EDGAR FARMER,	FREDERICK REYNOLD,
MARCUS L. WARD,	PHILETUS W. VAIL,
NOAH F. BLANCHARD,	FERDINAND B. KUEHNHOLD,
LEOPOLD GRAF,	OSCAR BARNETT,
THEODORE P. HOWELL,	JOHN T. LEVERICH,
JAMES M. DURAND,	SAMUEL LAGOWITZ,
DANIEL T. CAMPBELL,	JOHN C. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,	JOHN C. BEARDSLEY,
ORSON WILSON,	ELI H. REYNOLDS,
HORACE ALLING,	CHRISTOPHER NUGENT,
DAVID CAMPBELL,	DAVID M. MEEKER,
MARTIN R. DENNIS,	STEPHEN B. SANDERS,
NICHOLAS J. DEMAREST,	JOHN D. HARRISON,
WALTER L. STARR,	W. FOSTER DODGE,
JOSEPH J. MEEKER,	ALBERT M. HOLBROOK,
WALTER M. CONGER,	ISAAC GASTON.

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JOSEPH J. MEEKER,	ELI H. REYNOLDS,
NOAH F. BLANCHARD,	JOHN D. HARRISON,
N. J. DEMAREST,	DAVID M. MEEKER,
JOHN T. LEVERICH,	WALTER M. CONGER,
FERDINAND B. KUEHNHOLD,	WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Finance.

MARTIN R. DENNIS,	HORACE ALLING,
EDGAR FARMER.	

Buildings.

JOSEPH J. MEEKER,	WILLIAM JOHNSON,
N. J. DEMAREST.	

Exhibition.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,	FREDERICK REYNOLD,
W. FOSTER DODGE,	JOSEPH J. MEEKER,
OSCAR BARNETT,	SAMUEL LAGOWITZ,
WALTER L. STARR,	WALTER M. CONGER,
STEPHEN B. SANDERS.	

Machinery and Motive Power.

DANIEL T. CAMPBELL,	W. FOSTER DODGE,
JOHN D. HARRISON,	ELI H. REYNOLDS.

Public Speakers.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS,	WILLIAM JOHNSON,
DAVID M. MEEKER.	

Tickets.

WALTER M. CONGER,	DAVID M. MEEKER,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.	

Printing.

FREDERICK REYNOLD,	W. FOSTER DODGE,
A. M. HOLBROOK,	WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Music.

LEOPOLD GRAF,	N. J. DEMAREST,
FERDINAND B. KUEHNHOLD.	

Auditing Committee.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,	WALTER M. CONGER,
A. M. HOLBROOK.	

Introduction.

The first Exhibition of Newark Industries opened at the Rink, on Washington street, August 20th, 1872, and closed on the 11th of October following, having had on exhibition articles of an estimated value of about \$900,000 and been visited by some 130,000 people, including many of the most illustrious persons of this country, distinguished persons from abroad, representatives of the leading journals, and of almost every state and clime of the world.

The success which attended the Exhibition was beyond the most sanguine anticipations, when is taken into consideration the fact, that, except in the minds of a few citizens, the great majority of our people had not given the subject particular attention, and were therefore not prepared to assist in or endorse the project; and that a large number refused to lend their aid to the development of a grand failure, and also, that many thought Newark would be undertaking too great a task, not considering there was material enough at hand to compete in a favorable degree with the Expositions held elsewhere; the difficulties surrounding the efforts of the gentlemen who instituted and carried forward the enterprise, can readily be divined, and the brilliant success in which the Exhibition resulted, was exceedingly gratifying.

Notwithstanding the many doubts and fears, and the predictions of a failure, the opening night of the Exhibition—with the buildings barely completed—and the goods not fully arranged—proved not only an unprecedented success in point of numbers, but showed conclusively that the inception of the enterprise was based on a correct appreciation of public taste, and the success of the Exhibition was at once assured. Not only has the Exhibition therefore given the people of Newark a better knowledge of the industries carried on within the city's limits, but the novelty of the Exhibition as comprising the products of Newark *only*, attracted the attention of people in other states, and residents abroad, and has given Newark the distinction, as a manufacturing city, she has so long merited.

The idea of holding an exhibition of local industries *exclusively*, though not original with Newark, has never before been successfully inaugurated in this country, or in fact in any other country. To Newark, N. J., therefore, belongs the credit of starting a new feature in this line, and which may eventually result in directing more attention to local industries throughout the country, than has heretofore been the rule.

In presenting a report of the transactions of the Exhibition, it is but proper, some information relative to the geographical, manufacturing and commercial advantages of Newark, should be given, also a sketch of the Exhibition, together with the motives which prompted its inauguration, and the benefits likely to be derived from its continuance. Having added hereto the addresses of the esteemed president, Ex-Gov. Ward, and other honored gentlemen, together with copious extracts from the press, from which much will be learned, remarks upon these points will be necessarily brief.

Newark

Is situated upon the Passaic River, but nine miles from the great metropolis of the Nation, with railroad facilities probably unsurpassed by any other city of equal importance, and superior to many larger in population. Newark enjoys the reputation of being a great manufacturing city. Its location is admirably adapted for such purposes, and the time is not far distant when all the unoccupied land in the city's limits will be covered with large factories and houses for workingmen. Five railroads connect the city with New York, affording a pleasant and rapid transit by which our manufacturers, who have warerooms in that city, are enabled to reach their places of business, with less inconvenience, and in a much shorter time than people living in the vicinity of Central Park can reach the centre of trade. Newark, therefore, possesses a double attraction for men of business: affording not only an excellent location for workshops and factories, but eligible sites for dwellings within easy reach of both manufactory and New York city. The facilities for transportation are equally good. By the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Midland roads, freight can be despatched to all sections of the

country. The Passaic River affords water communication with seaport towns, and with the completion of the proposed ship canal, surveys for which have already been made, these facilities will be largely augmented.

The rapid growth of the city during the past few years, has extended jurisdiction over new sections, and the rapid advances making in all directions toward Belleville, Bloomfield, Orange and Clinton must eventually result in their consolidation with Newark,—their interests even now being identical. Harrison township, on the east bank of the Passaic, has received a great impetus from the rapid growth of this city, and manufactories, stores and dwellings are erecting there in great numbers, while the population is being largely increased. On the south, toward Elizabeth, the advance has been so great that both cities virtually meet, and the improvements ordered by Council, when completed, will render attractive numerous waste places, which will soon become garden spots, and be eagerly sought after. The meadow lands, lying east and southeast of the city, are coming into market as desirable property, owners beginning to realize at last, that its reclamation is possible. On the west bank of the Hackensack, about three miles from Newark, works are now in course of erection by the Pennsylvania Railroad, of large proportions, and which promise in time to develop a new city between Newark and New York. On this side of the Passaic, that portion of the city now occupied by the Passaic Chemical Works, New Jersey Zinc Works, Newark Steel Works and the Listers' Agricultural Chemical Works with their contemplated improvements, cannot be overestimated.

The early settlers of Newark were an industrious, persevering people, and from the first, fostered a love for industrial pursuits which has grown with each succeeding generation, until to-day, the city occupies a proud position among the manufacturing cities of the world. The great increase in the manufacturing interests of Newark has been of gradual development, and while our citizens have for a long time been cognizant of the fact, that a great variety of articles were produced in the many workshops which abound in the city, they were unable to form any definite idea of the extent of the manufacturing facilities of the city. A complete record of the number of factories, etc., with the total amount of capital invested in buildings, machinery

and tools, cost of raw materials which enter into consumption, the cost of labor, value of manufactured articles, and the number of hands, male and female, dependent on the industries of the city for support, is highly desirable, and absolutely necessary, to correctly determine the real value of manufactures to the prosperity of the city. This information is given, in part, in the census returns, and though these should be correct, it is evident they are not absolutely so. In the absence therefore of any such data, and believing that a greater interest would attach to the city by its own people, and that within its limits, there was confined a certain amount of material out of which history could be made, and Newark, drawn out of the darkness, into which she had heretofore been thrown, from lying so near the great manufacturing and commercial city of the country, the subject of an Industrial Exhibition for the display of the products of our manufactories, where the producers, no matter what their occupation or condition in life, could all meet upon the same plane, and enter specimens of their handiwork, was conceived and from which grew

The Newark Industrial Exhibition

OF

1872.

The subject of an Industrial Exhibition is an old one. Years ago it received considerable attention, and was agitated and discussed in various circles, but no one appeared to exactly understand how to put the ball in motion. Those who gave the subject careful study, were perfectly satisfied it would prove of great benefit to the city, but the public were skeptical, particularly that portion who were principally to be depended upon in getting up the exhibition—the manufacturers. There were as many opponents, as friends, to the measure, and although one was instituted in a small degree, it is evident, the former possessed the greatest influence, as the subject was finally dropped.

In the years which followed, Newark grew into a large manufacturing city. New industries sprang into existence; the population of the city increased with great rapidity, and it began to attract attention, not as a city which had worked out

successfully the problem of life, but as a suburb of New York, dependent solely upon the latter city for the prosperity it enjoyed. To correct this false impression, and give to the city its true position among her sister cities, the project of a Newark Industrial Exhibition was once more advocated. Last January the proposition was renewed, and the press warmly advocated it, but weeks rolled by without anything definite being accomplished. A few of our leading manufacturers were found who favored the project, but the great mass of our citizens were either too busy to give it attention, and thought the time had not arrived for such a vast undertaking, or could not see wherein any great benefit could be gained. Men were found who ridiculed the idea, called it Quixotic, and said it had better not be attempted; others held it aloof because of the risk they believed attended it, and thought it too costly an experiment to indulge in; in fact, the apathy appeared to be so general among those who were considered as most likely to aid in the enterprise, it was decided to appeal direct to the public. Accordingly a special circular was prepared, by the writer, and sent to numerous business men, as follows:

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF NEWARK INDUSTRIES.

A meeting of manufacturers and citizens in general, will be held in Upper Library Hall, on Wednesday evening next, April 3d, at 7 1-2 o'clock, that the subject may be more fully brought before them, and enable all to participate in said Exhibition.

The more thought is given to it, the greater its proportions assume. When the exalted name of Newark, as a manufacturing city, and the great variety of its manufactures are considered, and the bringing of them together for exhibition, the attractive features would open Newark and its manufactures, not only to merchants and others of New York, but to thousands of strangers from afar who would never think of stopping here. The effect upon every interest of the city would be great; the influx of visitors would circulate money among the people; the manufacturer would feel its effect, and the fact that the industries of Newark were so extensive as to afford an exhibition of their own, might induce other manufacturers to locate among us. The effects upon real estate, and indeed every department of the city, cannot be estimated.

☞ Will you not endeavor to be present and bring your business friends.

And also the following call for a public meeting which was inserted in the various newspapers:

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The project of a Newark Industrial Exhibition having been announced through the public press, a meeting of manufacturers and citizens generally will be held in Upper Library Hall, on Wednesday evening next, April 3d,

at seven and a half o'clock, that the subject may be more fully brought before them, and all enabled to participate in said Exhibition, either by entering goods or taking shares therein.

HEWES & PHILLIPS,
MEEKER & HEDDEN,
WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO.,
CAMPBELL, LANE & CO.,

T. B. PEDDIE,
THEO. P. HOWELL,
EDGAR FARMER & CO.,
CHAS. N. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
and others.

This call drew forth a goodly number of citizens, and the meeting-organized with Mayor F. W. RICORD, President, and a large number of Vice Presidents, comprising some of our most prominent manufacturers.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mayor RICORD in a few appropriate remarks, in which, among other things, he said :

It is with no less interest than pleasure I congratulate you upon this occasion, assembled to consider the project of a Newark Industrial Exhibition. It is one of great import to our city and well worthy the earnest attention of every citizen. As I understand it, a new departure is to be made, and that this Exhibition is to be exclusively of Newark products. Other expositions throughout the country open their doors to all who wish to enter their wares for exhibition. Therefore, the greater credit will be achieved if Newark should be successful in this undertaking, and I think it will be.

A general discussion ensued, the result of which was the adoption of a resolution unanimously indorsing the proposition, and the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions for shares which had been placed at twenty-five dollars each. The cordial support thus given the undertaking stimulated all to renewed action, and the next meeting was ordered for the following Wednesday evening.

With unbounded faith in the success of the exhibition, the work was carried forward, and at the meeting of the shareholders, called on Wednesday evening, the 17th of April, it was decided to organize by the election of a Board of Managers, and thus place the movement before the public in a more business-like manner.

Mayor F. W. RICORD presided, and a Board of Managers were elected.

The organization by thus assuming definite shape, public feeling began to work up to the idea. Men began to speak of the exhibition as a fixed fact. This favorable change in sentiment was encouraging.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, on the 20th of April, permanent officers were elected.

The organization being complete, the Board went immediately

to work, and the subject was urged upon the people. It would be useless to recount the experiences of each in this work. After weeks of effort, and the subject becoming better understood each day, it soon became apparent that the Rink building, which had been engaged for the exhibition, would be entirely too small for the purpose. It was at once proposed to erect additional buildings on the north and south side of the main building, but an apparently insurmountable obstacle was in the way—sufficient funds for the purpose. The large amount necessary to put up these new additions exceeded threefold the sum in the treasury. The success of the exhibition, in a pecuniary sense, was still a matter of mere conjecture. The Board of Managers, however, had great faith in the people. They believed if the right kind of an exhibition was gotten up, the people would patronize and sustain the enterprise. Among those sharing largely in this feeling was Mr. JOSEPH J. MEEKER, of the firm of Meeker & Hedden, who, when the subject of erecting additional buildings was considered, with commendable spirit volunteered to put them up and accept the risk of payment at the end of the exhibition. By this magnanimity on their part one great obstacle was removed, and with remarkable energy the buildings were soon completed.

It having been decided to open the Exhibition on the night of the 20th of August, for weeks prior to that time the duties of the officers and of the several committees were greatly increased. As the day of opening arrived, it was thought doubtful if the formal opening could really take place on the evening announced, owing to the tardiness of exhibitors. That the public might not be disappointed, it was decided to adhere to the original programme as made out, and accordingly, on August 20th, 1872,

THE FIRST NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

was inaugurated. At the hour appointed for the opening exercises the halls were crowded with visitors, and though the exhibitors had only partially arranged their goods, the appearance of the different departments were such as to call forth exclamations of surprise and gratification from all. At 8 o'clock, the opening exercises were begun by Reinhard's band, followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. BRINSMADE.

Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, President of the Association, then delivered the following address :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—On the part of the Managers of this Exhibition of manufacturing skill, the business enterprise and the varied arts of our city, I congratulate you on the opening of this novel undertaking. While exhibitions of this character are not new, yet they have never before, in this country, been confined to the manufactures of a single city, but have increased their attractions by adding the productions of other places. The city in which we live is emphatically a manufacturing one. Its growth, its prosperity, its wealth are inseparably connected with these mechanic arts which are here developed in a thousand forms of beauty and taste.

From its settlement our people have made this department their field of enterprise. And encouraged by the addition of intelligent and artistic labor which has come to us from other sections, and even from foreign lands, the value and variety of our productions have increased until to-day no city in the Union can, in this respect, compare with us. I am satisfied that even those among us, who have been most familiar with our manufactures, will be astonished at the variety and beauty of this exhibition. It is stated that there are over three hundred different branches of manufactures carried on in this city. And it is not too much to say that in all this varied list we stand in the front rank.

Even now we have grown out of all dependence upon a single market, which is the bane of manufacturing success, and it is a matter of proper congratulation that the products of our manufactories are scattered in every quarter of our country, and find in many instances a profitable market abroad. Neither will it be found that we are wanting in that high culture which produces works of art of the highest order of merit, and we point with pride to these evidences as proof that the streets which are trodden by honest labor are not unfavorable to the spirit which warms, and the pencil which traces upon canvas forms of enduring life and beauty. Nor are we wanting in the higher elements of inventive art, and we should be unfaithful to our duty on an occasion like this if we failed to give fitting honor to the name of **SETH BOYDEN** and others, who have given to us new industries by the genius which creates and the skill which adapts.

The general pursuit of the mechanic arts has been favored by the original founding, the admirable location, and the special advantages of our city. Its broad avenues, its small but beautiful parks, its valuable water communications, its proximity to the great centre of trade and commerce, have drawn to it those elements of prosperity and wealth of which we justly boast. From its earliest settlement its manufacturers, merchants and artisans have been men of intelligence and integrity. The institutions they formed partook of their sterling character.

Our Banks, our Insurance Companies, all our institutions have been successful because they were in the hands of men educated in the rules of business, honor and integrity. Our churches, our public schools, our asylums, are noble evidences that our material wealth is lavished with liberal hands for the cause of our common humanity. And we may congratulate ourselves as well upon our more recent acquisitions of population, as upon those who founded our city and their descendants. In every respect we have been a favored community, growing in material wealth, not forgetting the higher aims and purer purposes which secure intellectual culture and moral excellence.

It has been said that Newark is one great workshop, and it is in a measure true. Everywhere are costly structures, expensive machinery, and all the arts and appliances by which capital, genius and skill convert the rough material into the finished and elegant product. Nothing has been left undone to make its manufacturing establishments complete in their requirements, and to this, in a great degree, may be attributed our success.

It is not thought sufficient to produce an article that will sell, but it must be such as will establish reputation and secure increased business. And the manufacturer entering upon his labors in this spirit, is efficiently aided by that great body of skillful mechanics and artisans with which our city abounds, who with intelligent and manly purpose, are aiming at something beyond temporary support. Educated in the schools of art they have learned that the combination of skillful and intelligent labor with capital forms that natural union which secures success—looking forward to the time when they

will take their place at the head of establishments where their years of labor have been spent, and confident in their skill, they have the manliness to maintain their rights and the justice to fulfill all their obligations. As our great prosperity has been reached through the progress and success of our manufacturers, it behooves us all to seek the further and fuller development of those interests.

It should be our first pride that this city stands at the head, in proportion to its population, of the great centres of manufacturing skill and energy. It should be our effort to draw hither from every quarter new industries, thus increasing our growth and resources, and adding to the advantages of the city.

The young, struggling manufacturer, with little capital except capacity, industry and honesty, should be aided and encouraged in his efforts. Out of this class have sprung the strong men who stand to-day at the head of our great industries. And beyond this we have the right to demand that the Government shall do all which it consistently can do to build up and strengthen our great interests which affect alike the welfare of capital and labor.

Relying first upon our own efforts, our industry and skill, we claim that our great interests should be considered, favored and aided, whenever they come in competition with other and foreign productions. Relying upon this, our manufacturers, mechanics and laborers are here to-day with the evidences of their skill and the results of their labors. No exhibition has ever raised so just a pride in our city, and we may truly exult at the evidence it affords of our surpassing triumph in the mechanic arts.

I feel the deepest interest in the success of this exhibition. It should enlist the cordial sympathies of all classes of our people. There is not a public institution nor private citizen in our midst whose interests are not affected by the success of our industries. All are bound together, in a city like ours, by those common ties which in their success or failure raise or depress a community. Here, then, we hope to see gathered our own citizens to witness what our own manufacturers have accomplished in these beautiful products of skill and taste. And from all quarters we shall be glad to welcome those who will find this a good opportunity to form or renew their acquaintance with Newark manufacturers. They can compare our articles with others, and in this respect we challenge examination and scrutiny.

So we commit this experiment to the public—may its favor strengthen the hands of those who originally designed it, and give renewed and continued prosperity to our mechanic arts.

After the music of the band, Gen. THEODORE RUNYON was introduced, and delivered the following oration :

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES :—The industries of a people are their best and most valuable possessions. Whatever may be the natural resources of a country, though its hills be filled with shining ores, and its sands glitter with precious stones, and its plains and valleys spontaneously supply all that human wants require, yet, valuable as are these possessions, they are not to be compared in worth with that intelligent self-denying toil and industry which of themselves create wealth, and which of themselves can make a people great. The iron resting in its bed in the mountains is valuable only according to its capabilities in the hands of wonder-working mechanical skill, under whose transforming power the dull clod becomes the ponderous engine rushing with the speed of the tempest over the land, or breasting the billows on the erands of commerce, or the slender thread by whose wondrous agency the far-off nations hold converse with each other as friend with friend.

Especially is it true that our industries are our best possessions in this country, whose development is the order of the day, and will continue to be so for many a year to come, and where the workingman is also the citizen, with a voice in the management of the affairs of the government equal to that of the wealthiest capitalist or the greatest landholder; and where the road, not only to opulence, but also to whatever influence and position his merits may entitle him, lies open before him; and where the success of the

employer is not, as it is in other countries, wrought out by the distress of his operatives. Here, the capitalist of to-day was the workman of yesterday, who worked out by his own industry and ability the fortune he enjoys. Nay, in this very city, and here around me are men, not a few, who have attained to affluence by the well-directed labor of others, whose cordial esteem they have gained in the relation of employer and workman, and whose success in life in any of their undertakings is half secured by the good will of the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, who have been in their employ and remember their fair, just and considerate dealing toward their workmen, and are glad of an opportunity to show their appreciation of it.

Nor are the beneficent effects of a popular industry confined to the development of physical resources. It cultivates and ennobles the people themselves, for industry is the handmaid of virtue, and a busy people are necessarily a moral people. The activities of business require for their healthy growth an atmosphere of law and order, and those social conditions which most promote our highest physical and moral culture are indisputably the very best and most advantageous for the employment of those activities. For example: The recognition and prompt enforcement of the rights of the person and of property lie at the foundation of enlightened society, and these are absolutely necessary to the welfare of industrial interests. Whatever condition of society, therefore, is best for the people in a philosophical and religious point of view is that which is most conducive to the advancement of those interests; and when the time shall come when peace and fraternity shall reign throughout the whole earth—the great consummation to which the prayers and labors of the Christian world are directed, and for which mankind at large is earnestly longing—the weapons of strife will have wholly given place to the implements of labor.

If such be the effects and concomitants, and such the destiny of popular industry, it follows that true statesmanship will protect and foster those interests, securing to the people, through the care of the Government, the means of honorable support by the exercise of their own energies, and to the country the means of national wealth, strength and permanence. Whatever theories political economists may advance and advocate on the subject, the people never fail to regard it as one of the chief duties and purposes of government to secure to them all reasonable protection in their trade and business interests. And as the design and result of such attention on the part of government is to secure to the artisan higher compensation for his labor and skill, it follows that it necessarily attaches the people to their government, and binds their affections to their institutions.

For, comparison of their happier lot with that of those similarly situated in other lands, the contrast of their bright future with the dark and dismal hopelessness of the operative in other countries, to whom the future holds out no promise of a competence, nor even of relief from ill-paid toil, not only makes our workman satisfied with the government under which he lives, but binds him to it by the strong cord of self-interest. Not so, however, with the ill-paid workman. He is, to say the least of it, an uneasy citizen. He is a discontented citizen. He may be a troublesome citizen. He cannot long retain respect for institutions under which, with his best efforts, his wife and children starve before his eyes. He cannot long endure a government which condemns him and his to a hopeless servitude.

The fact that the workman of to-day, so to speak, may be the capitalist and employer of to-morrow—that he who receives wages to-day may be the dispenser of wages to-morrow—that the workman of our country is no laborer in the sense in which the term is used elsewhere as indicating a permanent condition in life, but is a citizen politically in all things equal to any, asking nothing of charity or pity, but only that which is his right, and which it is to the public advantage to concede, invests our industrial interests with an importance and dignity which those of no other country can claim.

The deep interest which the enthusiastic Newarker takes in his city and all that concerns it, is often a subject of pleasant remark. As the Apostle Paul, when speaking of his native city, could not refrain from asserting its claims to consideration as being "no mean city," so the average Newarker feels constrained to make honorable mention of his city whenever opportunity fairly presents itself. He permits no man to disparage it. He defends it from at-

tack with indomitable pertinacity. He eulogizes it in glowing description of the magnificent dimensions of its principal highway, and of its beautiful parks, with their over-arching elms, descants eloquently upon its growth in population, by no means forgetting to mention the fact that since 1820 it has almost doubled its population during every decade. He presents its unparalleled advantages of intercourse with the great metropolis, its four railroads in being, with their one hundred and seventy trains a day between that city and this, and those other railroads which are in course of construction, and are sure soon to be; the wisdom, prudence and honesty which characterize the management of our municipal affairs in every department; the lightness of our burden of taxation compared with that of other cities of equal or even of far less population, and the love of law and morality for which we have always been distinguished, and which has come down to us as a legacy from Puritan ancestors.

If compelled to admit its inferiority to any other given place, notwithstanding all these manifest and undeniable advantages, he falls back, as well he may, upon its manufacturers, and overwhelms his antagonist with a shower of statistics, demonstrating that for number and variety, quantity and quality of manufactures, Newark bears honorable comparison with the very greatest cities of the country, and by far outstrips any of its size in the land.

This honest pride in the productions of their skill has always been the boast of our citizens, and there has never been a day in all its history when Newark was not distinguished throughout the whole country for excellence in one or more manufactures.

At one time it was distinguished for the manufacture of shoes, at another for hats, at another for carriages, at another for leather and iron, and at length it came to be celebrated, as it is to-day, for the amount and variety of its fabrics.

In all her history Newark has sought and been emulous of eminence in this direction, and she has been more proud of her mechanics than of any of her natural or acquired advantages, as is witnessed by the honor in which she holds the names and memory of those who laid the foundation of her manufacturing interests. She has had many citizens, statesmen, orators and divines of whom she is proud, and whose fame is dear to her; but of all her distinguished sons is there any who stands higher in her estimation, or any whose memory she more delights to honor than SETH BOYDEN, the machinist?

She has identified herself with the manufacturing interests of the country so thoroughly that to-day she stands a true representative of those interests. Her very seal, the emblem of her municipality, chosen and devised thirty-six years ago, when her population was less than 20,000, bears as its crest the sinewy arm of the artisan wielding the implement of useful labor; the true and fit emblem of a city, then, as now, the busy workshop of the useful arts, and then, as now, pursuing prosperity by no devious ways, but along the rugged road of honest toil, daily adding to the wealth of the country at large by the products of her skillful industry. Depending for the increase of her population and her advancement, not on accessions from those who, identified with our great neighboring city, seek a suburban home, but on the hundreds and thousands who are attracted hither from the country and from foreign lands by the opportunities for remunerative employment in the mechanic arts which are here afforded, Newark properly regards her manufacturing interests as the source of her greatest prosperity.

A brief history of some of our principal manufactures may not be out of place. The first manufacturing business carried on here was that of tanning and currying and shoemaking, which was commenced in the early settlement of the place, and carried on by SAMUEL PLUM, and after him by others, who obtained the right to use the water of the stream in the "swamp" for the purposes of the business. After them ISRAEL and SAMUEL CURRY and ABIAL CAMPFIELD and his son DAVID continued the business. They were succeeded by MOSES N. COMBS, still remembered by some of our oldest citizens as a "little black eyed man," who was one of the best and most useful citizens Newark ever had. He introduced night-schools, to the great advantage of the apprentice boys. He preached sometimes, although he belonged

to no sect. He was a stern utilitarian, and was so thoroughly practical that he refused to have buttons on the back of his coat because they were of no use. Under his management and in his time the shoe business so increased that the town became famous for the amount and quality of this manufacture. Indeed, it is said that at that period almost everybody in the town who did any work was engaged in shoemaking in some way or other. After him came the firm of **HALSEY & UTTER** with their large business, and this brings us down to a comparatively recent date.

Here it is worthy to remark that in the earlier days "the Old Bank," as we call it, was established in aid of our manufactures. Its capital was hardly adequate to the demands of the business of the town, but did well and judiciously all it could for the public interest. It is said that when it could not consistently with the demand for discounts made upon it, discount the whole of a note, it would discount half of it on one discount day and the balance the next; sometimes thus dividing a note of as small an amount as two hundred dollars. The rest of the capital necessary for the business of the town was furnished by the Bergen county farmers on loans on bond and mortgage, and when the rate of interest was at one time lowered from seven to six per cent, these lenders called in their loans, to the great consternation of the manufacturers, who saw ruin staring them in the face. The Old Bank and the State Bank, it is said, stepped in, however, and relieved the people from their embarrassment.

The carriage making business was in the beginning confined to the manufacture by **ROBERT B. CAMPFIELD** of stages for Gen. Cummings, then a great mail contractor. But Gen. Cumming, who was a Democrat, very reprehensibly, as I think, carried his politics into his business, and refused to patronize Mr. Campfield, because he was a Federalist. This drove the latter to New York for a market. He found it there, and so laid the foundation of that great business among us. Afterward he associated his son-in-law, Mr. **JOHN C. HEDENBERG**, in business with him. Their work attained to such celebrity that state carriages, costing \$3,000 a piece (a large sum in those days) for Santa Anna, of Mexico, and Gen. Tacon, then Captain-General of Cuba, which had been ordered in New York, were made by them under the superintendence of **JOHN CLARK**, one of a firm of carriage manufacturers which, about 1817, had established itself in business near the bridge.

In lace weaving, **ANDREW RAY** was the pioneer among us, and **JOSEPH STEWART** began the business of silver-plating in Newark.

The manufacture of jewelry was commenced here by **EPAPHRAS HINSDALE**, whose work became very celebrated. About the year 1813 he associated with him **JOHN TAYLOR**, and they conducted the business under the firm of **Hinsdale & Taylor**. **DOWNING & PHELPS** were their cotemporaries in the business, as were **CARRINGTON** and **BALDWIN**. Subsequently Taylor and Baldwin established the great business which by many is regarded as the foundation of the jewelry trade in this city.

To **RANKIN & DURYEE** belongs the credit of originating in Newark the business of manufacturing hats for outside markets.

In the clothing business **CHICHESTER & Co.** and **C. ALLING & Co.** are entitled to a like place.

The manufacture of varnish for general sale was commenced by **SAMUEL P. SMITH**.

The malleable iron business owes its origin to **SETH BOYDEN**, and the trunk business was commenced in Newark about 1805 by **JOHN HEDDEN**, **PRUDEN ALLING** being interested with him in it. He was succeeded by **RALPH MORGAN** about 1825. Subsequently **PETER JACOBUS** and **RICHARD M. CRANE** engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture, but it was reserved for the enterprise of the men now among us to bring the business to the present great proportions.

Of the variety and extent of our manufactures but few persons up to this time have had any adequate conception, and even many of our own citizens will be surprised at the display here made of specimens of important manufactures hitherto unknown to them as products of Newark industry.

The occasion which assembles us together is not only a novelty in the history of our city, but is, it is believed, without parallel in the history of the country or the world. Industrial expositions are no new thing, indeed. In

one shape or another they are of annual occurrence. But an industrial exhibition by which a city of the size of ours undertakes to interest not only its neighbors, but its own citizens also, by a specimen of the productions of its own industry alone is indeed a novelty. Ordinarily for such expositions the whole country is laid under contribution, and samples of manufactures are solicited from every quarter; none are turned away, but all are welcome. Here, however, the field is especially limited to our own city, and admission denied to all save the work of our own hands. The wonder is that this initial enterprise, the very first of its peculiar kind, should have been so great a success; that this immense building, which it was at first supposed would be quite ample for the purpose, should so soon have proved inadequate.

It would not have been surprising if it had taken years to educate our people up to the appreciation of the merits and advantages of such an enterprise as this; nor would it have been surprising if, instead of this great display, evincing the interest of our manufacturers in the undertaking, and showing to the country not only what Newark can do, but what Newark is doing daily in the useful arts, this year's exposition had been but a meagre exhibit of our manufactures. The plan was a bold one, but it was based on a knowledge of the field and the fullest confidence in the intelligence and enterprise of our manufacturers.

The object of such exhibitions is, ordinarily, mainly to call the attention of the community at large to the success which has been achieved in industrial pursuits, to the end that due importance may be conceded to them in legislation as well as in commerce. These expositions are not mere displays with no other object than to please idle and curious eyes. If they were they would deserve but little attention, and would receive but little public favor. They are for more than this. They have a commercial aspect, and serve a valuable and important commercial purpose. It is safe to say that no dealer will go abroad for an article which he can get at as low a price and of as good a quality at home. But to secure discrimination in favor of the productions of domestic labor, the dealer must be made acquainted with their merits and must know where to find them. It is the business of the producer to give him this information. Not one who visits this exhibition but will go away from it with more elevated views of the importance of our city and its peculiar interests. Many will here receive their first impressions of the peculiar skill of our manufacturers, and many, drawn here by self interest, will be induced by what is here exhibited to discriminate in favor of our manufactures. By this exhibition we vindicate our claim to excellence. It is the offspring of Newark pride in the achievements of Newark manufacturers. It is the result of a determination to let the country at large know how great are our facilities, what a workshop we are, and what a people of skilled artisans our population is. It has been conceived and undertaken in no other spirit and with no other object. Many of our foremost citizens have given to it their time and labor, and its success has been assured from the beginning. Our artists have adorned our walls with the work of their pencils, and have given to our exhibition the aid of their skill and reputation. Our citizens at large will by their patronage signalize their interest in the city and the sources of its prosperity.

As it has been before suggested the design of this exhibition is not competition, but to apprise the people of the whole country of the extent and variety of our manufactures. They know, indeed, in a general way, that here on the Passaic river, within a few miles of the city of New York, is a city devoted to a very considerable extent at least to industrial pursuits; and they know that some of its manufacturers have gained celebrity. They may have heard that although it is fourteenth in size among the cities of the United States it ranks third in manufactures. But they do not know—and we ourselves have not known—how various and extensive are the objects of our skill, and, except in particular instances where particular fabrics or products have become celebrated, neither they nor we know to what perfection we have attained.

You who have lived in Newark all your lives will be surprised to learn that there are more than 200 different branches of manufactures carried on here; that the establishments in which they are conducted number about 1,000; that they employ over 30,000 hands (over one-quarter of the population of 125,000 men, women and children), to whom are paid annually wages to the amount

of about \$15,000,000 (an average of \$500 to each person), and that capital to the amount of \$30,000,000 is employed in these manufactures whose product amount to \$70,000,000 a year. Of this \$46,000,000 may be classified as follows, in general terms, but with sufficient accuracy as to amounts: Over \$1,250,000 are in drugs and chemicals, over \$2,000,000 in boots and shoes, nearly \$4,000,000 in beer and ale, nearly \$1,000,000 in cement, lime and plaster, nearly \$1,250,000 in enameled cloth, over \$3,000,000 in clothing, over \$1,250,000 in cotton and silk threads, \$2,500,000 in hardware, \$2,500,000 in hats, over \$1,000,000 in carriages, nearly \$2,000,000 in iron manufactures, \$5,000,000 in jewelry, over \$5,000,000 in leather, nearly \$2,000,000 in lumber, over \$1,250,000 in machinery, \$2,500,000 in smelting and refining, nearly \$1,000,000 in saddlery and harness, \$750,000 in sashes, blinds and doors, about \$1,500,000 in tobacco and cigars, \$1,000,000 in varnish, over \$500,000 in oxyde of zinc, and \$3,000,000 in trunks, traveling bags and valises. The rest is in a large number of useful manufactures, which I will not tire your patience by referring to now.

Through every year of its existence Newark has added to its importance and reputation as a manufacturing city, until it has attained to its present rank. It will continue to prosper. The bent given to it by the industrious and God-fearing people who laid its foundations it is destined to maintain. The enterprise which we inaugurate to-day marks an era in its progress, and is in itself an achievement. It points us to the source of our strength, our self-reliance and appreciation of the value and dignity of labor.

Comments of the Press

UPON THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

There was but one opinion expressed at the Rink last evening in reference to the Exposition, and that was that it would be a grand success. Before eight o'clock an immense throng was seen passing down Broad street, eagerly pressing their way to the centre of attraction, while crowds continually emerged from the cross streets into the main avenue. The calcium light of Mr. J. H. G. Hawes did effective service at the corner of Broad and Marshall streets in directing visitors to the place of exhibition. A large number of entries had been made late in the afternoon, and though not one half of those who had engaged space had yet put in their goods, the display was so large and fine that it excited universal admiration. The venerable Capt. DANIEL B. BRUEN, who occupied a seat upon the speakers' stand, said that with his long and intimate knowledge of Newark industries he was surprised at what he saw.

Somehow the manufactured articles had a different appearance from that which they wore in the factory when seen amid the dust and debris necessary to their creation. The eyes of the men who made them too beheld with a keener appreciation the beautiful things that their hands had wrought, as they walked up and down the avenues attended by their wives and sweethearts. It was a proud night for our mechanics, as they pointed out the lines they had traced, the shapes they had moulded, the delicate pieces they had adjusted, and the surfaces they had polished during the heat and burthen of the day; now before them, in the words of ex-Governor Ward, "in a thousand beautiful forms." Hundreds of gas jets, shaded by opal globes, shed a beautiful light through the building.

The audience was one of the best looking that ever assembled in Newark. Those who came were representatives of the pluck, vim, worth, intelligence and beauty of Newark—the capitalist and his family side by side with his workmen and theirs. They came for a common purpose—to see what they had made; to hear about themselves and what most nearly concerned them. It was the story of their lives, told not only in words but in a sort of picture writing, in which the characters had substance as well as shapes of glowing beauty. They fully appreciated the grand occasion by eagerly hurrying to and fro to examine everything that was to be seen. For at least an hour after the doors were opened there was an incessant trampling of feet.

French, German, English and American flags waved over the magnificent fountain of marble and silver, that towered a beautiful centre piece in the midst of the building. Reinhard's band never played better. They seemed determined to show what a Newark band could do, and played "Yankee Doodle" and the Star Spangled Banner as these old National airs are seldom played. Long after the exercises of the evening had closed the crowd lingered to examine the curious things yet undiscovered. The Art Gallery was the centre of attraction of which we shall speak more fully in our local columns.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

If any doubts have heretofore existed in the minds of the managers of the Industrial Exhibition, as to whether their efforts would be appreciated by our citizens, the vast audience which assembled at the Rink last evening must certainly have dispelled them. Between two and three thousand people were

present who manifested a lively interest in the exhibition, and among whom none could be found who did not have unbounded faith in its ultimate success both financially and otherwise.

The inaugural ceremonies were of particular interest, the speeches of Gov. WARD and Gen. RUNYON being listened to attentively by large numbers, who manifested their appreciation by rounds of applause. Gen. Runyon's address was of peculiar interest, dealing, as it did, directly of Newark's industry, and in the detailed statements of the growth of our manufactures, furnishing valuable information. The remarkable growth of Newark, the early efforts of individuals in starting business, the amount of money invested in different branches of industry, and other points were dwelt upon, showing that the speaker had made himself perfectly familiar with his subject and was interested deeply in the work.

Among the exhibitors but one feeling seemed to prevail, which was that the exhibition was a move in the right direction, and could not fail to prove highly beneficial to the city.

Among all classes of our citizens a lively interest has been manifested in the exhibition from the first, but it has been highly desirable that the outside world should also know something of what is contemplated. In order to reach those places from whence it was believed visitors would come, ten thousand printed circulars have been mailed to well-known parties in all of the principal cities, and exhibitors and others interested in the success of the exhibition have sent them to all their customers with special invitations to visit Newark. All the New York newspapers this morning favorably notice the opening exercises. That everything in connection with so vast an undertaking should go on with such perfect smoothness is wonderful. The managers have succeeded remarkably well in their efforts to produce a magnificent display. This being the first attempt at anything of the kind the success so far attending it is full of encouragement, and the experience now gained will prove invaluable in the future.

From the Newark Daily Journal.

The Industrial Exhibition was inaugurated last night under circumstances most favorable and promising. The liberal and progressive gentlemen who have so nobly worked to establish an institution in our midst, by means of which the mechanical skill of the city can be brought directly under the notice of the general public, were not mistaken in their estimate of the interest our citizens take in the mechanical productions of the city. This fact was thoroughly proved last night by the crowd which assembled in the exhibition buildings and examined the various articles on exhibition with interest and evident delight.

At 7 o'clock the gas was lighted, and soon after the doors of the Rink were thrown open. Immediately a vast throng of people commenced pouring in, and the prospect thus early presented was that the undertaking would be a success.

The room was brilliantly lighted by six large reflectors and numberless small gas jets, and the decorations were simple and pleasing. Stretched across the room in several places were long strings of many colored streamers and bright national bunting, and the flags of all nations were appropriately interwoven together on the railing in front of the Art Gallery and directly over the speakers' stand. Many of the visitors ascended to the galleries which surround the room, and on which chairs for the accommodation of the public are placed, and from thence obtained a splendid view of the busy and ever-changing scene on the floor of the Rink. The opportunity of observing the audience and the general effect of the artistic arrangement of the goods on exhibition was excellent. On numerous tables and stands were arranged large cases of rich and costly articles, and the glitter of gold and silver ornaments was visible on all sides.

The wealthiest and lowliest mingled together with good old democratic freedom, and the silk robed wives and daughters of the prosperous manufacturer examined with as much interest the elegant wares from his establishment as did the plain but neatly dressed wives and daughters of the hard

working mechanic, to whose genius and skill the magnificent goods doubtless owed their elegant finish. Before some of the cases of mechanical articles young mechanics were observed standing in company with their sister, or, perhaps, sweetheart, and pointing out and explaining to the ladies, with evident pride, their own beautiful productions.

In view of the fact that the exhibition is far from being complete, and considering the beauty and fullness of what we saw last night, we can safely claim that this pioneer effort of a city to get up a grand show of its own will prove a really great success and redound to the credit and profit of our beloved city. Let Newark flourish, and let her reputation be such in skilled labor that when an article goes outside our borders let the stamp "Newark make" be a brevet of its high quality and beauty!

From the Newark Morning Register.

The opening of the Industrial Exhibition last evening was attended by a very large number of Newark's leading citizens. We defer until some other day a description of what people can see, and shall confine ourselves in this article to the opening exercises. Suffice it to say that the display is magnificent, and will doubtless attract considerable attention from abroad. About 2,000 persons were in attendance. On the platform erected for speakers were Hon. Marcus L. Ward, His Honor Mayor Ricord, Gen. Theodore Runyon, a number of Aldermen, city officials, and the members of the Board of Managers. Reinhard's orchestra was stationed in the front gallery, and commenced the exercises with the Grand March from Bellisario. After a short pause the band executed a Festival Overture. Rev. Dr. Brinsmade then delivered a very appropriate prayer, after which the band executed a grand Potpourri, which included all the national airs.

From the New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

Any one who visited the Rink on Monday, or yesterday forenoon, or last night, was astonished about the work done in such a short time. The appearance of the huge building and its contents was most impressive and festive. Although an immense work has yet to be done, and many articles announced to be placed in their several departments, the opening of the exhibition could be called no other than a success. The interior of the Rink, decorated with the flags of all nations, numbering an auditorium of 3,000 to 4,000 persons, rendered a most interesting picture full of life. Reinhard's orchestra opened with a Grand March of the opera of Bellisario, which was followed by the Festival Overture and the prayer of a Reverend. Next came a Potpourri, reproducing the National Hymns of all prominent nations, and then ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward spoke in a neat, excellent manner, followed by an interesting and instructive address from Gen. Runyon.

From the New Jersey Volksmann.

The formal opening of the Exhibition of the products of the manufacturers and artisans of our city drew, last night, to the capacious rooms of the Rink Buildings, on Washington street, an intelligent and appreciative audience. The Exhibition shows to great advantage the vast dimensions which the manufacturing interests have taken in our city within the last decade. The excellent addresses by ex-Gov. Ward and Gen. Theodore Runyon were well received, and contained much information relative to our city, which is placed on record as being the first instance in the history of the Union where a city has undertaken an Exhibition of its own products exclusively.

From the New York World.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition was formally opened last evening with such exercises as are common on such occasions. Newark is within half an hour's ride of New York, and upwards of 175 trains run forward and back

every day ; and, as the Exhibition is sure to be a good one, people interested in any way in manufactures may easily pass a pleasant day in looking on this large collection of the products of the industrial arts of a sister city, for all that shall be exhibited there must have been produced in Newark alone. *

A large number of persons were present at the opening last night. All were interested, and the prospects of the new local enterprise seem to be very favorable.

From the New York Herald.

The much-talked of and long-looked for Industrial Exhibition, composed exclusively of local manufactures, was formally opened in Newark last night, under auspices most favorable. The Rink, a large, commodious wooden building originally built for skating purposes by one Bechtel, of Milwaukee, and a pair of newly-built adjoining buildings, were gayly decked off with flags, and were brilliant with gas jets. As a matter to be expected the arrangements in the interior are not complete yet, nor will they probably be for a couple of days, but still there are enough specimens of fine workmanship on hand now to warrant the statement that the exhibition is sure to prove a success as far as the show goes. In the matter of drawing a crowd last night it was also a success. There were present from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons. * * * * * The display consists of harness, cutlery, machinery, woodwork and a hundred other articles of general and domestic use.

From the New York Tribune.

We give some account this morning of the exercises at the opening of the Newark Industrial Exhibition. Though the arrangements are not yet fully completed, the exhibition promises to be useful and interesting, and the exercises yesterday were marked by good taste and impressiveness.

From the New York Times.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened in Newark last evening of a kind never before held in this country. It was decided to depend entirely upon the interest and importance of the exposition to render it a pecuniary success, the city having a population of over 115,000, and being more largely engaged in the mechanical branches of trade, producing a greater variety of goods than any other city of its size in the United States.

For the past week, and up to the hour of opening the doors to the public last evening, carpenters, upholsterers and exhibitors have been busy preparing the booths. * * * * * Two wings were added to the Rink, giving about 15,000 additional square feet of exhibition room, making about 50,000 in all. * * * * * A very large assemblage filled the building last evening, and there was a very general surprise at the number and variety of trades represented.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The ceremony of the presentation of the Seth Boyden bust by the artist, Mr. BEITL, was a very interesting occasion. Assembled upon the stage were the Managers, Mayor Ricord, Gen. Runyon, Hon. George A. Halsey, Wm. B. Guild, Dr. S. B. Hunt and other members of the press.

Mayor RICORD, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Dr. SANFORD B. HUNT, who made the presentation address, as follows :

GEN. RUNYON : In behalf of the artist, Mr. BEITL, I present to you and through you to the Committee the bust of SETH BOYDEN. It is a singularly faithful likeness of a man whom the artist has only seen in photograph. During the latter years of his life it was my good fortune and my honor to be Seth Boyden's friend. I sat by his death bed, and honored the great simplicity of the old man's character. With him, the great inventor, death was the chance of the working of a machine. The record of his life, more just than justice itself, is known to you as well as to me. I speak no eulogy—Seth Boyden's life-work was worthily done. The artist has, with an honesty that belongs to his subject, given us his homely features as they were. In his name and in the noble memory of Seth Boyden, I present them to the Committee.

Gen. RUNYON responded as follows :

This Exhibition of the Industries of the city of Newark is the place of all places where the memory of Seth Boyden should be honored. The design of erecting a memorial to this great mechanic belongs not to any particular body of men among us, but to the whole people. The Committee represent the whole city in the desire to do honor to the memory of the man whose name is indissolubly connected with the best and most valued interests of Newark. In the thanks of the Committee, the artist receives the acknowledgments of those whom the Committee represent. He has rendered us a very valuable service in giving us as the result of his toil and artistic skill the rugged features which were so familiar to us. We who knew Seth Boyden can attest to its fidelity. The artist has rendered the sculptor's work easier. The monument we will raise will be best, as it shall be truest to nature, as shall represent most truly the homely features which were the external evidences of the honest simplicity of the great inventor. The memorial will not only witness to the people of this and future generations our admiration of the man and his qualities, but our appreciation of the importance and value of the mechanical skill of which he was so true a representative. As we look about us in this Exposition of our own varied manufactures, we are reminded that it is his spirit infused into our manufacturers to which we are to a great extent indebted for what we are as a city of industries. He spent his days and nights in laborious investigations to produce results in mechanics which would promote the public welfare.

The Committee rely upon the co-operation of the citizens of Newark in their undertaking. The artist has made his contribution with a generosity worthy of public recognition, and I, therefore, thus publicly return to him the thanks of the people, expressing the hope that before many months he and we may again assemble for the purpose of inaugurating the memorial which this City of Mechanics is to raise to her Master Mechanic !

Closing of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition having thus been auspiciously opened, continued with increased interest (and on several occasions with immense crowds, numbering as high as 10,000 persons,) for fifty-two days, closing on Friday night, the 11th day of October, 1872, with the following ceremonies :

As on the opening night, a large audience assembled, and at the appointed hour the President, Board of Managers and Orator of the evening, CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., proceeded to the speaker's stand.

Reinhard's band opened the exercises with choice selections, after which Hon. MARCUS L. WARD delivered the following address :

At the commencement of this Exposition I expressed my confidence in its success, and now at its close I congratulate all its friends and supporters upon the fulfillment of those expectations.

This success has been in a measure due to the public-spirited friends of the enterprise, who having in view only the advancement of our industries, early came forward with their subscriptions.

The prudence, care and energy of those who were chosen as the directors of the Exposition, and especially our Secretary, who have with remarkable devotion given it their time and attention, has been another element of success.

We are also indebted to the exhibitors, and to the public who have so generously supported it by their attendance and appreciation.

All the good expected from it has been realized. The value and character of our manufacturing interests have been clearly shown. The varied and beautiful specimens of our skill presented here have been admired by visitors from all parts of the Union, and our manufacturers and mechanics are acknowledged to have few rivals and no superiors.

It has developed a new interest in our leading public men, which will tend to strengthen their opinions as to the necessity and advantage of protecting and sustaining American interests and American labor. We hope that it has created in our midst a higher appreciation of our resources and our skill.

CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., was then introduced, and addressed the audience as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The first Newark Exposition draws to its close, and I am honored by being appointed by its Managers to address to you their respectful farewell.

It has been a most gratifying success. Goods to the value of \$900,000 have been exhibited. More than 120,000 people have visited it. They have come from every quarter of the country, and some from continents and islands beyond the sea. The press everywhere has chronicled its existence and expressed its appreciation of its merits. It is beyond doubt that the character of Newark as a city of manufactures is far better and more kindly known throughout the land by means of the existence of this Exposition, and that it will bring pecuniary advantage to the exhibitors for a long time to come. Many already have realized this agreeable result.

The design of this effort has been largely accomplished. That design was two-fold—first, to acquaint the world with the variety and perfection of our manufacturing industry, and next to reveal them to our own eyes. It is hard to say who have been most gratified and surprised, visitors from abroad by whom Newark was here for the first time really seen, or those from the city itself, who, generally absorbed with their own particular employment, have taken no heed of the whirring wheels around them, and who beheld here for the first time the inner life, so to speak, of the city in which they dwell. To the thoughtful among them Newark is no longer merely, or principally, the city of beautiful avenues or parks, the city of churches, the rapidly increasing neighbor of the metropolis, the chief city of our beloved State, the home of thrift, comfort and order. Pride in all these will still be indulged, indeed, but a more reasonable and nobler gratification will be ours—the thought that our city is the peculiar home of invention, skill, enterprise and progress in all mechanical arts—that intellect and energy are here in a greater degree than found elsewhere, and that from their exertion, joined ordinarily with morality and religion, springs the happiness which our daily growing population generally enjoy.

Two features are especially noticeable in Newark manufactures: their variety and the fact that our productions are mainly the result of handicraft rather than the mere creation of machinery.

It is to be regretted that circumstances have as yet prevented the preparation of a particular catalogue of this Exhibition; that is a duty yet to come. When it shall be accomplished (and it is now in preparation) we shall perceive perhaps still more forcibly than now the variety of which I speak, and shall also more completely realize the fact I have mentioned—that our manufactures are mainly the result rather of handicraft than mere machinery. By handicraft I mean formative skill, including both invention and art in creation. Such art, it is true, originates machinery, and to a smaller extent is necessary in its management and direction. But machinery does the same work with the same perfection whether its director be a person of talent or not. Articles which are the result not of machinery but of craft—what is called in old English the cunning of the workman—requires the mechanic to have brain and skill. They differ in perfection when made by different individuals. To be a cunning workman implies talent—talent almost as great as that indispensable to the professions. And handicraft, when well understood, permits the employment of the mind in a different direction while the hands are pursuing their habitual exertion. Hence, if my theory be not incorrect, and individuals engaged in handicraft are as a class more intelligent than those whose duty is manufacturing by machines, and a city whose manufacturers are mostly of this class will be fuller of intellectual mechanics than one where they are mostly of the other.

There are some branches of mechanical art which require the highest order of talent in the workman, though they can only be carried on by machinery. Such, for instance, is that of the maker of heavy machinery, whose education and efficiency must be of the highest character. It is equally true with those who manage motive power. The master of that wonderful creation, the steam engine, whether stationary or not, must himself be possessed of high intelligence. But the operative in the cotton mill, the cotton printing factory, and in many other departments of similar very important industry, needs little intelligence; enough to perform some simple and monotonous duty is quite sufficient.

If any one would appreciate the force of this suggestion, let them visit some city where manufactures are mostly of one sort, and performed by machinery, especially where the laborers are of foreign rather than native birth, and therefore not so generally educated, and mark the character of the crowds who at twelve o'clock swarm from the factories. Then at the same hour, let him place himself in some central point in Newark, and compare the intelligence of those he sees here with that of the others. He will perceive such a difference as will prompt inquiry for its explanation. And, I think, he can find none so satisfactory as that our people are mainly handicraftsmen, the others mainly machine workers.

Another consequence arises from the same source—a greater disparity between the intellectual character and attainments of mechanics in branches

specially dependent on machinery; a sort of aristocracy among them. The leading men are often of extraordinary cultivation; the mass, satisfied without progress. In communities, on the other hand, dependent upon handicraft, intelligence is more diffused. Men in the ranks are constantly rising to command, and the employer and employee are socially and intellectually more equal.

Our distinction, then, in the variety and character of our manufactures is most important. We are not only the third city in the Union in point of amount of manufacturing products—it is believed that we are the first in regard of variety, and pre-eminently the city of handicraft. And belonging myself to a different walk of life, I can speak justly of my fellow-citizens here without lack of modesty, and say, as I do, that I believe the manufacturing population of Newark more generally intelligent than that of any of her rivals.

This variety in our products has been brought about gradually and almost imperceptibly. It has seemed to me something like crystallization. We have no water power worthy the name. We have absolutely no natural advantages for manufacturing. We have, indeed, a river, an advantage, by the way, we have appreciated but little. But it is crooked and shallow; and the flats which lie between it and Bergen Hill were in the beginning a most formidable obstacle to communication with New York. In the early geographies we are recorded to be a small village where boots and shoes were made; hence leather, then carriages, harness, saddles, clothing, hats. For many years we were but a factory for the South; supplied its luxuries and its necessities. Almost all our manufacturers found their market beyond Mason and Dixon's line. After a while a partial market was obtained elsewhere; the result very much, I fancy, of the system which grew up, establishing warehouses in New York. The war completed the change. The Government was then our best customer, and its wants induced much change in the lines of industry. Hence great additional variety; and it has been found that as each new article was added to our manufactures, establishments were set up for the making of what was needed by way of material. And so it has at last come to pass that almost every conceivable thing can be found in progress of making here.

The causes which have produced this variety and extent in our manufactures are still at work accelerated now by railroad connections, not the offspring of our efforts, but made for us by the capital and energy of others. We Newarkers, and especially the manufacturers of the city, owe much to two individuals, neither of them much honored by the public, through whom transportation is effected without change of bulk to every point reached by the Erie, Briareus of railroads, or any of its numerous feeders. And the Midland is another important work through which a different and almost unopened section of the country will be reached in like manner, while the huge Pennsylvania will likewise be of the greatest benefit to the Newark manufacturer, carrying his wares without breaking packages to all its numerous and distant connections.

The growth of Newark in population—perfect evidence of its growth in manufactures—has been most surprising. In 1840, 17,600; in 1850, 38,200; in 1860, 71,941; in 1870, by the census, 105,542; in 1872, we think, 115,000. Her advance in the future must be still more rapid; and they are living now who will see the territory eastward of the Orange Mountains and westward of the Passaic swarming with an industrious and, for the most part, manufacturing population. It is for such a result and for its acceleration that the manufacturers of Newark should prepare.

The occasion permits, if it does not directly call for a brief suggestion or two as to how those who are interested in our city, and proud of her eminence in mechanic art, can best promote it.

1. Repeat yearly this Exposition. Encourage a generous rivalry. Procure the attendance of a committee from elsewhere—men distinguished in science and mechanic art—and distribute not money prizes, but decorations and certificates, to be awarded by them. Not being citizens of Newark, they will have no prejudices and will be critical. The severer their requisitions the better. And that they may be free from all possible bias, let it be the rule that their examination shall be made together on a late day of the Exhibition,

and under terms of generous compensation for their services, so that no man may accuse them of favoritism or of possible hostility.

2. Dignify mechanic art. Inculcate by precept and example that he is the great man among mechanics who attains the greatest success, not in the accumulation of wealth, but in the construction of the best manufacture. Build a monument soon to SETH BOYDEN, and insist upon it that he preferred art to money, and died himself poor, though, through his toil of brain and hand, many around him grew rich. Such a monument would, or ought to be, the strongest incentive to that love of art and that pride in its achievement through which only will it be triumphantly pursued.

3. Educate the artisan. Be not content with supplying public schools and with improving education there; but establish in Newark a school of mechanic art. Let there be instructors as well as lecturers. Teach the apprentices (if, indeed, there be any now!)—teach the young and the old, too, the science of mechanics, chemistry, mineralogy. Let there be instruction in machinery. Build and fill a museum of inventions and manufactures. Attach to it a library of books upon every topic at all connected with theoretical or practical mechanics.

What a noble legacy would not that be for a successful mechanic to bestow, through which such an institution as I have hastily depicted should be established and maintained!

4. Cultivate morals in art. Let the workman be regarded as a disgrace to his trade who aims at the cheap and showy, instead of what is perfect and lasting. Let it be the ambition of all that every thing of Newark make shall be expected to be the best of its kind. Despise and treat with the contempt he deserves every workman or master manufacturer who deals in any approach to shoddy. Shoddy is the quackery of manufacturing industry. It is not only sin, but ruin to the place from which it proceeds.

5. Strive to generate and cultivate among artisans a love for the fine arts, and for the beautiful. The useful and the beautiful are in the divine economy conjoined. It should be so in human mechanics, and it is so in just the degree in which they approach perfection. Architecture and engineering are the bridges, one might say, between the mechanical arts and the arts of taste. The latter develop the mental faculties and adorn life beyond the pursuits which are simply useful. They soften, refine and elevate.

6. Let it be the aim of Newark manufacturers and mechanics to require and display a generous public spirit. They have much, but they might have much more. I have already remarked that our local advantages are not largely natural, and that those of artificial character from which we now reap, and assuredly will hereafter gain so much profit, have come to us through the capital and labors of others. We have not built, or in any degree contributed to build the great arteries of commerce, through which we are brought near to every quarter of our own country, and even to Japan, China and the world beyond. We should have some cause for greater pride if more of what we enjoy was the result of our own discernment and enterprise. Let us take a lesson from our shortcomings here. Let us welcome and cheerfully aid every project for public improvement. Let us beautify our streets and suburbs. Let us push with energy the plans of the County Board, and make the avenues from Newark to the neighboring villages and cities worthy of the beautiful country over which they pass. There is scarcely in this land a stretch of territory more lovely than that which extends from the ridge of the Orange Mountain, and the hills lying north and south of it, to the lovely Passaic, which sweeps so gracefully around our city. All this should be, and in truth one day will, be one city, and the most attractive city of the North. Having already at its further extremity a park which is excelled by none, it should possess another, within easy reach of its population, for the recreation of the artisan and all the sons of toil. I believe the time has come for this great public improvement. Reflection and observation have convinced me that there is the greatest wisdom in supplying every people with encouragement to local pride. Patriotism springs from love of home, and whatever makes us glory in our home tends to intensify it.

Pardon me, my friends, for these desultory remarks and for wandering into the discussion of topics, not, perhaps, closely enough allied to the occasion and

the place. I will delay you here no longer. In the name of the managers I thank you for your attendance and interest.

I trust another year will bring you back to witness the evidence of still greater progress by the mechanics of Newark towards perfection in the various arts, and I invoke your sympathy with every effort to increase a just pride in our city and its inhabitants, and to raise its multitude of toiling artisans in the scale of intellectual and moral being.

The following extracts appeared in various journals the day following the close of the Exhibition, and also during its continuance :

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The great Exposition of Newark manufactures closed last night and the time for criticism has come. We have just one to make, and it is the same which we have urged persistently from the beginning, that it was not sufficiently advertised in other States to give it its true value to the manufacturers of Newark. The local press have done their entire duty, but they could not reach the audience of purchasers. Every great journal in the country, and every pictorial newspaper worthy of notice, might have been impressed into the service of the Exposition. And that ends all we have to say in criticism, unless we censure the absence of some important manufacturers.

In praise we have stronger and more emphatic language. The original conception was grand. Its localization, its strict confinement to Newark enterprise, its liberal system of no payment for entries, its absolute rejection of the miserable bribe and swindle of premiums, its ample space and sufficient outlay at the start, were all that they should have been, and show a good organizing mind. No one has reason to blush at the Newark Exposition, save those who staid away, and they are very few. It was in all regards a beautiful thing, such as no other city in the United States could produce, ample, complete and generous in all its parts. Perhaps our opening criticism is unjust. It may be that the Managers, with this vast work upon their hands, were willing to call this an experiment and judge from it what they may be able to accomplish another year. If that is their thought, and if the same ability is displayed, the Newark Exposition will become the event of the year.

For eight weeks thousands of our people, of every age and rank, have thronged the only too narrow space of that vast edifice. The visitors from abroad were not as numerous as we could have wished, but they were many and they were purchasers, and we venture the assertion that if our manufacturers had thrown the place open to every stranger without fee they would have been the richer for their enterprise. As it is, they have achieved a grand and permanent success and have "advertised" Newark magnificently. It was a shrewd, clean, commercial enterprise, aside from aims high and noble, and well deserving a success so distinguished. Next year we look forward to something even better. High credit is due to the present management, and great is their claim to the recognition and the gratitude of Newark.

There is another reason for pride. Our "efficient police"—and it was efficient, have had no occasion to make an arrest during the whole eight weeks of the Exposition. There has been no brawl nor violence nor any theft. With the closest surveillance and the most careful attention to duty, the police find their mission gone. Not a theft has been reported nor any violation of the highest decencies of the place. The fact is a singular commentary and evidence of the high educational uses of such an Exposition. We shall have another next year, attended with higher success. The distinguished men who associated their names with this great work of art, Gov. WARD accepting the Presidency, deserve the hearty congratulations of every business man in Newark. And so we bid a reluctant farewell to an Exposition which has been almost a perfect satisfaction, and which we shall welcome again another year with hearty greeting and not with the doubtful glance we cast upon a stranger.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

After running several weeks and three days the Exhibition was brought to a close last evening with the same simple, fitting ceremonies with which it was opened. It will be remembered that at its inception the announcement was made that the Exposition would be continued one month, and yet many doubted if the patronage would be sufficient to call for so long a continuance of it. But the excellence of the Exhibition and its great popularity have compelled the Managers to prolong it till this late day. Few exhibitions run more than thirty days.

Reinhard's band, which has greatly increased its excellent reputation by the fine music it has furnished throughout the Exhibition, played finely last evening and kept the audience in a lively mood. About eight o'clock the Managers, Mayor RICORD, and other prominent gentlemen appeared upon the platform erected beneath the western gallery of the Rink, and ex-Governor WARD, President of the Board of Managers, delivered an address.

The Industrial Exhibition which has been in operation since the 20th of August last was brought to a close last evening with appropriate exercises. It is a pleasure to record that the Exhibition has proved a success in every particular, and, to the credit of our citizens be it said, chiefly by their patronage. Though visitors from all sections of the country have been drawn to the city, their stay was necessarily brief, but long enough to convince them that Newark's claim to the title of being a great manufacturing city is not exaggerated. All those from abroad who have honored the city by their attendance have spoken of the Exhibition in terms of the highest praise. The fame of Newark has therefore spread over the land, and while it has not, this year, been productive of a very large attendance of strangers—that is in numbers large enough to add very materially to the income of the Exhibition—it will be productive of great results in the future.

The success of the Exhibition, financially considered, has devolved upon our own people. Nobly indeed have they sustained it. Public spirit is *not* dead in Newark, and those among us who have always deplored the existence of an old fogy spirit, find that they have been entirely at fault in their estimation of Newark enterprise, and frankly confess their mistake. Possessing, therefore, the ability to sustain a first-class place of amusement, and having manifested the deepest regard for Newark's interests, and shown a laudable desire to reward labor and dignify it, it is sincerely to be hoped attention will be given by our citizens at large to a matter indispensable to the intellectual advancement of our people, and by the establishment of which Newark will reflect double honor upon herself and become more attractive to her citizens. We refer to the admirable suggestion of the Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER in his address last evening for the establishment of a School of Mechanic Art, where there shall be instructors as well as lecturers, that the young and the old—we are never too old to learn—may be taught the science of mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy. Where our inventors, architects, draughtsmen and laborers generally can place specimens of their handiwork, thus creating an industrial museum which would perpetuate the name of Newark as a manufacturing city and call attention to the enterprise and skill of our citizens generally. A library, comprising works of eminent writers on all subjects allied to art, science, invention and mechanics, would of course be necessary to the success of such an enterprise.

Is there enough public spirit in Newark to put this movement on its feet? The applause which last evening greeted Mr. PARKER when he made the suggestion is proof that such a feeling has long existed in the minds of many of our citizens. To them we would say, come out and let your light shine. Give what ideas you may have on this subject to the public, and so create discussion. The columns of this paper are open to all who wish to give their views to the public, and if, in connection with the agitation of this subject, a plan be at once submitted to the people on which to work, we have no hesitation in saying the movement will be successful and become highly popular.

We suggest that the Board of Managers of the Industrial Exhibition take

the subject at once in hand and incorporate it with their proposed Industrial Association. The two can very readily be combined, and as the new company for the purpose of holding an annual exhibition in this city contemplates the erection of new buildings, it would not require a great amount of extra capital to arrange for plans which would give a large public hall capable of seating 3,000 persons, which could be used by the Exhibition Managers on opening and closing nights for the exercises incident to those occasions, and at other times by the Art Association for lectures, etc. A library, reading-room, museum-department and committee rooms could be combined, and thus simultaneously with the new Industrial Exhibition enterprise, have a Mechanics' Institute, both under one corporate name.

In an affair of this kind the workingmen and women of this city must be made interested. Inducements must be offered to secure their co-operation, and the shares should be placed at so reasonable a figure that all could subscribe to the capital stock without feeling it burdensome. Among the 30,000 intelligent working people of Newark can be found plenty who would cheerfully assist in such an enterprise. Those who subscribed for a certain number of shares should be made life members, and liberal provision made to secure members among those who by force of circumstances might be unable to subscribe to the capital stock. The subject is one of great interest to every Newarker, and should be agitated at once.

From the Newark Daily Journal.

The Exhibition brought its story to a close yesterday, after remaining open just six weeks. The ending, like the beginning, was highly gratifying to the management. A large attendance was present last night, including many prominent citizens. The assemblage was called to order by ex-Governor MARCUS L. WARD.

SKETCH OF THE ENTERPRISE.

On Tuesday evening, August 20th, there was inaugurated at the Rink, on Washington street, one of the grandest local movements ever conceived in any city in the United States, and that was the establishment of an institution wherein the products of Newark manufacturers could, in one extensive combination, be displayed before the public, inviting its inspection and affording an excellent opportunity for business men to judge of the superior handiwork of Newark mechanics. When the proposition to establish a Newark Industrial Exhibition, in which only the products of Newark manufactories were to be displayed, was first entertained by a number of leading citizens and progressive business men, there were many who laughed at the idea, and ridiculed the projectors of the enterprise as enthusiasts and visionaries. Many declared that it was utterly impossible for a city like Newark to sustain, unaided, an undertaking of such magnitude, particularly as other cities far exceeding Newark in population had never plucked up sufficient courage to attempt such a stupendous scheme.

In the face of these facts, and notwithstanding the backwardness of many manufacturers in aiding the project, those gentlemen who had become identified with it from its first inception, resolved to push it forward with courage and energy, and, in spite of all opposition, prove that they were not mere dreamers.

Money was subscribed, the Rink rented, and Messrs. MEKER & HEDDEN generously came forward, and without any assurance of recompense for their labor and materials, other than their own confidence in the ultimate triumph of the undertaking, erected the additional buildings necessary for the Exhibition. Through the unceasing efforts of the Executive Committee and Board of Managers, a large number of manufacturers were induced to contribute specimens of their productions, and, as stated in the opening of this article, the Exhibition was formally opened on the evening of August 20th, on which occasion General THEODORE RUNYON delivered the opening address. The JOURNAL, and other local papers, as well as many of the metropolitan sheets, added the weight of their mighty influence to the undertaking, and in a few days after its formal inauguration the Newark Industrial Exhibition became

a success, and those who had been the slowest in perceiving the great results that would follow from its triumph, then became its most earnest and enthusiastic admirers and supporters. Hundreds of our manufacturers immediately poured into the buildings the most elegant samples of their handiwork that it was possible for them to produce, and, owing to limited space, many were unable to display their goods; but those exhibitors that were lucky enough to engage space, displayed their goods in the most attractive manner possible, and the Industrial buildings became a bower of mechanical and artistic beauties—a veritable “Temple of Industries.” The foregoing is a matter of local history, of which Newarkers may well be proud, and one and all can review with pleasure the history of the Industrial Exhibition.

Among the more noticeable reminiscences of the institution are the visit of the President of the United States; the hearty reception of Honest HORACE GREELEY, the learned philosopher and prominent editor; the visit of the United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, which is to be held in Vienna; and the delightful vocal and instrumental concerts that were gotten up by the Board of Managers for the amusement of the thousands of visitors to the Exhibition. Among these latter amusements the performance of the New York artists were, to be sure, very fine, but the programmes rendered by our own musicians were fully as finely executed and as rapturously received by the evening assemblages in attendance at the Rink. In the art gallery, about the Rink, through the carriage department, and winding listlessly among the mechanical mysteries of the machine room, thousands of delighted visitors have daily and nightly promenaded, and so popular has the Exhibition become that the Managers seriously entertained the idea of continuing it as a permanent sample room of Newark manufacturers, where business men could examine our productions at will; but this idea, after much discussion, was abandoned.

From the Sunday Call.

The able and comprehensive address of Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER, at the Rink, on Friday night, and the appropriation of the receipts for two days to charitable institutions was a fit close of, perhaps, the grandest enterprise ever undertaken by the people of Newark. The benefits growing out of the Exposition cannot be estimated now, as they will probably continue to flow back upon the exhibitors for years to come. The strenuous efforts of the Secretary and the Board of Managers deserve the highest praise. It is no disparagement to them to say that to the exhibitors themselves, without whose goods no Exposition could have been held, the success of this splendid undertaking is mainly attributed. Their names deserve to be preserved in history as participants in an enterprise that has already made Newark famous throughout the world.

It is somewhat remarkable that during the fifty-four days and nights which the Exposition has been open, not a single arrest has been made, and there has not been the slightest cause for an arrest. No goods have been damaged or lost. Though 130,000 persons have visited the Rink, and night after night immense crowds have assembled, nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of any day or evening. While this surprising exhibition of good conduct on the part of our citizens has been owing to their general character for peacefulness, it is impossible to tell what disturbance might have occurred from outside parties, had not Chief Glasby watched the building with great vigilance, keeping some of his best men there, and being himself always present at night when crowds were passing in and out.

From the New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

Yesterday evening, for the last time, a large assemblage visited the rooms in which the products of Newark's Art and Industry were on exhibition, which for nearly two months had been the centre of attraction for those who felt for the future welfare of their manufacturing interests. In this Exhibition the city of Newark has achieved an enviable prominence among her sister cities. She has thus demonstrated that the name of a “great manufacturing

city," which she has already borne, was no empty title, and the beneficial effects upon its industries is wide-spread and lasting.

* * * We cannot abstain, at the close of this exhibition, once more to give favorable notice to its management, and especially to the valuable services which were so efficiently rendered by the Chief of Police, WILLIAM B. GLASBY, and his subordinates, in maintaining order and in guarding faithfully the articles exhibited. When we consider that during a visit of at least 130,000 persons, which often occasioned a thronging of people, there never occurred a disturbance of order and decorum, not a single arrest being necessary, and not an article stolen or damaged, we deem this not only as an honorable testimonial for the population of our city, but no less for the efficacy of the police regulation.

We published during the progress of the exhibition a number of leaders in which the different branches of Newark's manufacturing interests were in detail described, and the great facilities of the city for manufacturing purposes was thoroughly elucidated.

Bishop Odenheimer and Newark Industries.

When HORACE GREELEY visited the Newark Industrial Exhibition he contrasted the magnificence of American handiwork now and forty years ago, when he first stood in the streets of the Jersey Birmingham; when President GRANT stood within the inclosure of the same institution, he said, "Newark has done well;" but it was left for another distinguished gentleman to say something about the Exhibition itself which would be of interest to the people and particularly to Newarkers. This gentleman is the Right Reverend WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, whose deep interest for the spiritual welfare of his State does not prevent him from feeling a keen solicitude for its material prosperity as well. A few days ago this eminent divine, accompanied by Rev. J. N. STANSBURY, of Christ Church, Newark, visited the Rink, and was so impressed with the character of the display, that he has written a communication as follows:

"Allow a non-resident of Newark, but one who takes a just pride in the progress of your beautiful city, to congratulate the community on the success of your Industrial Exhibition. A visit of a few hours under the intelligent and critical direction of the energetic and indefatigable Secretary, was quite sufficient to demonstrate the importance of this Exhibition to all classes in Newark. Capital and labor are alike concerned in sustaining and developing this attempt to bring face to face the producer and the buyer, and to benefit both alike. The superb specimens of skilled handicraft, ranging from the most delicate to the most ponderous, all displayed with remarkable taste, must place Newark workmen and workwomen in the first rank of inventive and operative genius. Considered simply as a *sample room*, this Industrial Exhibition will make its permanent mark on the commercial interests of Newark, and, in the best sense of the phrase, will prove itself to be a 'mammoth advertiser' of its gifted mechanics, and the attractive productions of their rare skill. But, in other points of view, this Exhibition must be productive of permanent and valuable results to the community. It is not only a *sample room* for practical business purposes, but it is also a *school of instruction* for all classes of people, young and old. To the young mechanic anxious to perfect himself not only in the highest developments of his own particular trade, but also to inform himself of the progress of skilled labor in the other and correlated departments of work; to the students in the schools in Newark whose eyes should be made familiar with the workmanship and productions concerning which they hear and read; to professional men, doctors, lawyers and clergymen, who, in common with all classes, ought to take a leading interest in the development of the resources and the maintenance of the fair fame of their city and State; and even to people of leisure who desire to spend an hour, or to pass an evening amid pleasant scenes that will amuse and instruct them, the Newark Industrial Exhibition rooms afford a most attractive and wholesome place of resort.

"This subject might be pursued into still higher departments of political application, but the patience of the reader must be considered. I will only say

that there is high *moral instruction* to be derived from a thoughtful study of the beautiful and valuable results of patient toil and inventive genius displayed in this Industrial Exhibition. When one stands before the machinery that works with mighty power, yet noiselessly, there is suggested to the mind how in life and life's work the noblest work for the good of the commonwealth and of the Church is done silently and without much popular excitement. And when again, in passing through the exhibition, we pause to notice the thoroughly-trained workman as he handles his complicated machine with perfect ease, and even whilst you are looking on completes some specimen of his craft, there is no one who is toiling in the more spiritual departments of labor who will not take a lesson from that gifted mechanic, and seek to do his spiritual work with something of the same freedom and ability.

"If any one impression beyond all others was left on my mind, after a short but deeply interesting visit to the Exhibition, it was this—*perfection of Newark work*. Wherever I turned the exhibition of this element of *perfection* met my eye. The brazen padlocks glittered like gold; the huge shears were ornamented as if for simple beauty; the carriages and harness seemed as if they might have been made for a perpetual show-case. The thread and silk were attractive in the variety of their colors and in their artistic arrangement. The cutlery and the iron and steel work of every description were perfect in their departments, even to the arrangement of the objects in lines and forms of beauty. Even the trunk department had its beauty, and the perfection of workmanship was seen in a trunk that could be converted, by a very simple process, into a baby's cradle and bath-tub.

"The department of waiters, something entirely peculiar to a Newark factory, presented in the style and arrangement of articles this same token of perfection. All around, in the different cases and departments, there seemed to me, a mere stranger and novice, the perfection of the skilled work and workmen of Newark, and the Exhibition rose in my judgment from the 'sample room' and 'the school of instruction' to a place where excellent moral teaching was to be had. The great lesson which may be learned from every department is this: 'Whatsoever the hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.' But I forbear, and will only suggest that the highest credit is due to all the distinguished gentlemen who have had a share in this most honorable municipal enterprise, but especial acknowledgment is due to the unwearied energy and labor of the Secretary, whose thoughts, day and night, have been freely given to assisting in perfecting this Exhibition. He has worked hard to do that which might benefit his native city and develop her magnificent resources. If something like the present Exhibition could become a permanent institution, only increased in its scope, so as to include the manufactures of other parts of the State, that which is now the pride of Newark might become the pride of the State of New Jersey, and help to develop the splendid resources of our noble commonwealth, as rich in materials as in men."
—*Newark Daily Journal*.

From the New York Times.

This exceedingly interesting Exhibition was opened at the latter end of August, and is at present in full tide of success. New Yorkers and the United States at large, though familiar with the undoubted excellence of the Newark manufactures, can hardly conceive of the variety of goods turned out there. With a population of 120,000, fully thirty per cent. of its inhabitants devote their attention to manufactures. It produces no less than 1,000 different articles, representing 312 distinct branches of trade. For its population it is undoubtedly the largest manufacturing centre in the United States. The trunk you travel with is, nine cases out of ten, of Newark manufacture; the hat you wear was made there, the buttons on your coat, the shirt on your back, your brush, the tinware you use in your kitchen, the oil-cloth you walk on, the harness and bit you drive with, all owe to Newark their origin; and as to your wife's chain, bracelets, ear rings and pendants, they have been fashioned by some cunning Newark goldsmith. The Industrial Exhibition, situated on Washington and Court streets, has for its central building the Rink, with two large additions on each side, covering a total area of over 50,000 square feet. The arrangement of the various departments is well

planned, and every object can be seen in detail. A fifty-horse engine, from the Passaic Machine Works, runs the shafting in the main building, and alongside of it, as if in contrast with its sturdy yet silent motion, puffs away a little two horse baby Baxter, which, consuming but sixty pounds of coal, is capable of running exactly as many sewing-machines as it burns up pounds of coal. The display of machinery is excellent; noticeable among them is one which winds the thread on spools, cuts it off at the proper length, makes a slit in the spool, secures the thread there, and accomplishes everything by that curious automatic power which makes an observer think hands are almost superfluous. It is, however, in harness and the hardware belonging to this branch of business, and to carriage-making, that Newark excels. Here are displayed all the varieties of bits used in America, from the polished steel bit for the race-horse, to the powerful but torturing device which curbs in the mustang. The display of hard rubber harness trimmings is exceedingly beautiful, and we should think in time would take the place of leather-covered articles. In glazed and enameled leathers, Newark's superiority over all competitors is fully shown. In articles of hardware, such as knives, saws, tools of every description, for carpenters, machinists, leather workers, carriers, the articles exhibited are innumerable. If in the dry goods department the specimens shown were rather limited, certain woven shawls of brilliant colors and fine texture were to be admired. Newark has almost the monopoly of extracting from the waste of jewelers, from their sweepings, from the water the workmen wash their hands in, the precious metals, and the Committee have very wisely, whenever the opportunity presented itself, induced their contributors to show their methods of treating the raw material, through all its various stages. It was interesting to see the various phases through which something in which gold could scarcely be suspected, when cleared at last of its superfluous substances, giving for result a small globule of gold or silver. There are several products which Newark manufactures alone, among which is a peculiar make of paper, having quite the appearance and strength of leather. The carriages exhibited are worthy of more than a passing comment, notably a handsome coupé built by Leverich & Enders. The collection of silver and plated ware is excellent. The lapidary's art, a novel one in the United States, at least in its finer branches, is displayed in all its excellence. It must be a source of congratulation to the officers of the enterprise that, originating but a few months ago the conception of an Industrial Exhibition, their success has been so complete. Starting first with the idea that the Rink alone would suffice for their wants, the 500 contributors soon obliged them to have more space. Over 100,000 persons have already attended the Exhibition.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Grand Concert of Newark's best and sweetest singers, at the Rink, drew together an immense multitude of the best of our population. It is estimated that more than eight thousand people were present. The people streamed in at all of the doors for more than an hour, till every part of the buildings was crowded so that it was difficult to pass from one department to another. Many went away, unable to gain admittance.

The following well-selected programme, by over one hundred performers, under the leadership of T. S. MORRELL, Esq., was excellently rendered, and highly appreciated by the delighted audience:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Gloria, 12th Mass, | - - - - - | Mozart. |
| 2. The Heart Bowed Down, | - - - - - | Balfe. |
| | Mr. Fred. Jones. | |
| 3. The Marvelous Work, | - - - - - | Haydn. |
| 4. Song,—Ye Merry Birds, | - - - - - | Gumbert. |
| | Madam Boulogny. | |
| 5. The Heavens are Telling, | - - - - - | Haydn. |
| 6. Song,—Once Again, | - - - - - | Sullivan. |
| | Mrs. Grashof. | |

7. La Favorita Morceaux De Concert, Piano, - - -
Madam Fernandez.
8. Then You'll Remember Me, - - - Balfé.
Mr. D. P. Hughes.
9. Te Deum, - - - Carozzi.
Madam Bouligny, Mrs. Grashof, Messrs. Hughes and Jones.
10. Inflammatus, - - - Rossini.
Obligato Solo, Madam Bouligny.

Those who have visited the Rink nightly found new objects to admire, while those who came for the first time were almost bewildered by the sight. While from the orchestra the voices of the singers were heard, from the hearts of the people came up a responsive chorus, and this is the song they sung :

Now glory to workingmen, whose cunning hands to-day
Have wrought the wondrous things we see spread out in grand array ;
Not as of old the conqueror came with blood-bought trophies deck'd
Appears this scene, the wealth of skill of many an architect.
For freemen's hands have forged the iron and worked the shining gold,
In wood and leather, glass and brass, each labored to unfold
Some different fabric, deftly planned, and fair and useful too ;
And each has fairly triumphed—built better than he knew.

For this was the triumph of the thousands of men, women and children who each morning march through our streets to the sound of the screaming whistle and the notes of the deep-toned bell. For this the anvil chorus rang, spindles have hummed, all kinds of intricate machinery performed their work, the forge fires gleamed, the wheel of the lapidary whirled, and the busy hand of the furnisher plied his task. Even the flowers, the shells of the ocean and the living waters have been brought in to make the place a palace beautiful. The very apparel of the vast audience was one of the best exhibitions of Newark industry. Many of the best fabrics were made by those who toil and spin in our city. And busy indeed were the hands that shaped and stitched and ruffled these beautiful garments.

No object in the building escaped the closest attention. It was gratifying to see that thus the useful as well as the beautiful things were duly appreciated. At no time during the evening was the machinery department without its crowd. One of the prettiest and most admired things in the building, aside from the fine display of JAMES M DURAND & CO.'s case of diamonds and exquisitely fine jewelry, valued at some \$120,000, was a case of silk thread on spools, placed on exhibition yesterday by the Singer Manufacturing Company. The goods are valued at \$2,500. The case is of black walnut, made in the form of a pavilion, the pillars of which are of different colored spools arranged in octagonal form. Every layer of spools is of a different shade. In the centre is a pedestal of spools eighteen inches in diameter, and over this is a cone surmounted by a vase.

The manufacture of machine sewing silks is growing to be an immense business in Newark. The cocoons are raised in California, and shipped to the silk-growing countries of Europe to mature. The fibre is then wound off and the raw silk sent to this country. In the case on exhibition are shown specimens of silk in different stages of manufacture. The Clark Thread Company are similarly represented, together with an automatic spooling machine in motion, and the many other works of industry worthy of special note will appear hereafter.

From the New York Tribune.

Newark, almost a ward of New York, has undertaken an enterprise which we believe has no precedent in American history. It is an Industrial Exposition of the manufactures of a single town only. Even the sister city, Paterson, is forbidden to exhibit. It is simply an exhibition of what Newark alone can do. The whole plan is unique. What is made, not what is grown, in the city of Newark is the sole qualification for exhibition. The exhibitors

pay no entry fee and secure free admission, and the whole of the 50,000 square feet of ground floor is crowded with articles, even the galleries having been invaded. During the day the place can be visited comfortable. At night immense crowds attend, and the spectator sees more of the people than of the articles exhibited. To our Southern and Western tradesmen especially, who are now in New York for the Fall trade, this show will be extremely interesting. Some three hundred different styles of manufactures are on exhibition, many of them beautiful, and all of them useful. As a display of what a single city can do in the way of manufactures, the Newark Exposition is certainly a remarkable success.

From the Harness and Carriage Journal.

The efforts being made by the manufacturing interests of Newark, N. J., to get up an exhibition exclusively of home productions are likely to meet with success. The large Rink has been secured, and two additional buildings, having about 15,000 square feet of floor, are being erected. * * * This is the first instance in the history of our country where an Exhibition has been limited to the productions of any one city, and its success will mark a new era in industrial fairs. The scheme has been deemed visionary by many unacquainted with the mechanical productions of Newark, but they have already changed their views, while those not residing in that city will soon have an opportunity to learn how little they knew of its industrial interests.

There are very few who have a correct idea as to the range of the manufacturing interests of Newark. * * * Every article entering into the construction of harness or carriages, as well as the vehicles and harness themselves, will be exhibited, the management having wisely determined to devote ample space for a display of this kind, which, on account of the room required, is often prohibited in Industrial Exhibitions, and we hope all interested in the production of these articles will embrace the opportunity to see a display that will probably surpass any similar one ever made in this country. We give below the names of the Board of Managers, all ranking among the most enterprising of Newark's business men, many of whom are well known to the harness and carriage trades throughout the country, and whose names are a guarantee of the success of the enterprise. * * *

From the Springfield [Mass.] Union.

The manufacturers of the city of Newark, N. J., propose to hold in that city an exhibition of their products; said exhibition to open on the 20th of August, and continue several weeks. Newark, with its population of 115,000, is engaged in a greater variety of manufactures than any other city of equal size in the United States. There is scarcely any species of human handicraft which is not represented there. The time selected for the Exhibition is that at which buyers from all parts of the country are in the metropolis purchasing their Fall and Winter stocks. The Exhibition, should it prove successful, will be annually repeated. There will be no awards of premiums or medals, the advertisement of the industries of Newark being the only object of the Exhibition. We have enlarged to this extent, because we welcome the example of Newark as one which should be widely followed by the manufacturing cities of this country. Nothing tends so much to encourage invention, to spread the knowledge of improvements, and thus stimulate trade and manufacture, as these great Industrial pageants. They are the modern substitute for the fairs of our ancestors, and are destined to play a part not less important, in modern mercantile and manufacturing development.

From the Iron Age.

The Exhibition now in progress in Newark, N. J., is in all respects one of which the people of that enterprising city have good reason to be proud. The opening exercises were held on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large company of exhibitors and visitors. The articles displayed are in such

variety, and the commodious buildings prepared for the Exhibition are so well fitted, that a description, to do justice to the subject, would require a great deal more space than is now at our command. The iron manufactures of the city, of which we hope to speak at greater length in a future issue, are well represented, and the goods shown will compare favorably with the best of them elsewhere produced.

From the Coal and Iron Record.

On Tuesday last we visited our sister city of Newark, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting her first attempt to inaugurate an annual Exposition of her industrial products, and was greatly surprised at the extent and completeness of the exposé, indicating that those who have had matters in charge were no boys at the business, but experienced hands. We were received by the worthy Secretary of the Exhibition, who took us in charge. A little time was spent in desultory conversation in the "Press Room," a neatly-fitted up apartment designed especially for the use of "the Press;" and where are kept on file THE COAL AND IRON RECORD and the principal papers devoted to industrial affairs. There is also accommodation for writing etc., which is a capital idea, and one that will be found to be well appreciated. We were next conducted to a neatly-fitted up and apparently well-conducted restaurant on the premises. Everything here was scrupulously clean, and the attendants very attentive and polite. In any enterprise with which there are culinary matters in any wise connected, be it hotel, steamer, excursion or fair, the general character and popularity of them seems to be determined by what is given the guest to eat, and whether or not it is well prepared and properly served; and it is generally until after the first meal that we reserve our decision as to whether it is a "hog-pen or hotel;" and to the American, always lean, lank and hungry, this department is likely to be his guide. It is a fact, that where proper care is given to culinary matters, the balance of the "bill of fare" is not apt to be a whit behind time; and thus, we are pleased to say, we found it here. We were a little early in the Exhibition to give a detailed report yet. The various machines have not yet got in running order, as well as many other exhibitors being engaged in arranging their wares. We have several times called attention to this tardiness on the part of exhibitors in not being ready for visitors on the opening day. It is a great injustice to those who patronize and pay a full admission price the first week or two of the fairs. The fact is becoming notorious, too, so much so that you can scarcely get the public to come to any of these fairs for the first two or three weeks after their opening. These tardy exhibitors should be noted, and when premiums are given out, the fact should be remembered; and, in future years, they should, when applying for space, be given a back seat, where their late arrival will not inconvenience or disturb any one. A hasty run through the various departments of the Newark Exposition, convinces us that it is inaugurated under extraordinarily favorable circumstances, and Newark should be proud of her new-born child. The departments are artistically grouped, and the whole is arranged with due regard for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of visitors. We observed a total absence of all street vending side shows, shooting galleries and whiskey holes, innovations which have been allowed in our Industrial Exhibitions of late years, either from a fondness of the management for such things, or too great greed for gain, or both.

As we before remarked, we have space this week only for these few preliminary remarks, and shall reserve the major part of our story till next week. There is the usual display of engines, boilers, pumps, wood and iron working machinery, tools, agricultural implements, carriages, pianos, pictures, minerals, jewelry, saddlery, and what not. The entrance fee is only thirty cents, and even in its present unsettled state the Exhibition is well worth the price. This is Newark's first attempt, and we believe the first attempt made by any city to hold an Exhibition exclusively of its own manufactures; but we know of no other city of which we expect so much, and one so fully capable of carrying it out. Newark has about 115,000 inhabitants; every one of which should visit this Exhibition once at least, if only to give that moral support all new public enterprises should have by way of encouragement for "better and nobler deeds" hereafter. The Exhibition is held in the

Rink, to which has been added 22,000 square feet of adjoining ground, which allows ample room and opportunity for excellent display. It is easy of access from all parts of the city by horse-cars, and can be readily reached from New York any hour in the day from foot of Liberty or Barclay streets. We hope the management will be greeted with a full attendance every day until the time of closing, that the enterprise may be recorded as a success financially from the start, which is not usually the case with undertakings of this character.

From the Manufacturers' Gazette, Newark.

The few determined individuals who inaugurated the meeting of manufacturers at Library Hall, on April 3d, 1872, for the purpose of considering the practicability of the holding of an Exposition confined exclusively to articles of Newark manufacture, and who, in the face of lukewarmness, and of direct opposition, have carried the project to a successful and triumphant conclusion, have reason to be proud of the success of the Newark Industrial Exposition.

Through it Newark is, to-day, more celebrated as a Great Manufacturing Centre than any other city in the Union, and no one knows better than does the indefatigable Secretary of the Exposition, the amount of labor required to bring the enterprise through the "slough of despond," up "the hill of difficulty," to the final consummation of the Pilgrim's Progress in the triumphant success of the enterprise.

The Newark Exposition is particularly noticeable by reason of its being the first instance in which any city of the United States has attempted a display confined exclusively to its own manufacturers, no articles being received from any other quarter.

The entries of goods have gradually increased from day to day, until all the available space is now occupied, the number of exhibitors reaching over 500. No restriction as to time of entry was made, and undoubtedly many who came in at the eleventh hour, did so from the display already made by their more enterprising neighbors.

The time for the final closing of the Exposition has been fixed for the 9th of October, but we trust that before that day arrives measures will be renewed to establish a permanent institution, with a good working capital. The beneficial results of the present experiment have been so manifest to all, that we cannot believe our manufacturers and business men generally will hesitate to improve the opportunity. Let us hope that the establishment of what we would like to see named the "SETH BOYDEN INSTITUTE," may not be far distant. Let it be an Institute which shall furnish free instruction to apprentices in mechanical drawing, and coincident branches of instruction, with a library and reading-room, lectures, &c. The expense of such an institution would be more than returned in the increased value of the apprentice to the employer, by reason of the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the elements which help to make the finished workman.

Such an Institute might embrace a sample-room for our manufacturers, from which the visiting purchaser could make up his list of goods required, and with a first-class man as general manager, such as the Secretary has shown himself to be, we conceive that the benefit to our manufacturers would be beyond calculation.

Distinguished Visitors.

A record of the Exhibition of 1872 would not be complete without reference to the distinguished persons who have honored it by their presence : still a complete list of all cannot be given. On Tuesday, September 10th, Gen. THOS. B. VAN BUREN, United States Commissioner to Vienna, paid a visit in his official capacity. After a most thorough examination of the various departments, accompanied by the President, Gov. WARD, and Board of Managers, they assembled in the Managers' rooms, and Gen. VAN BUREN made an address, the substance of which was as follows :

After declaring that he was exceedingly astonished at the immense display of mechanical wonders in the buildings, and the grandeur and extent of the undertaking, he said that a visitor at the Exhibition must form a wonderful idea of the extent of Newark's industries from what they saw in the buildings. If any one wonders at the extent of the display, they should remember that only about one-third, and certainly not over one-half of the manufacturers of this city are represented at the Rink. He had been so dazzled with the beautiful things that he had seen in the short time that he had spent in the various departments, that he feared his head would be filled for some days with visions of carriages, harness and revolving mechanical inventions. It was a pleasant occasion to him, as he was completely wrapped up in the industries of this State, as was natural, since he had been a lover of industry from boyhood.

The subject of exhibitions was an interesting one to all peoples, and the display of Newark's manufacturers naturally strikes the spectators with amazement and surprise. Europeans have no conception of American industries as exhibited here. If the people of Europe could go through the hall, and view the samples of work here shown, they would be amazed at the perfection of American mechanism ; they would be astounded at the extent of the productions of one single city of this country. Newark has reached the highest top of excellence in manufactures, but when Europeans realize that Newark—that New Jersey—is only a minute atom of America, what an idea they must form of this great country ! All the yearly emigration to this country, numbering over 50,000, all but a trifle of which is self-sustaining, being composed of artisans, mechanics and other tradesmen, is enriching and adding to the mechanical reputation of the country. They come from all lands, and when the samples of our industries are displayed in Vienna the effect on the Austrians, the French, and all Europeans who visit the World's Fair must be great and useful. The people of Austria, the speaker declared, were dying to ascertain advices concerning our manufactures and resources. Therefore he held that all Americans should be proud to send samples of their manufactures to Vienna in order to educate the Austrians. Many Americans object to sending their goods to the World's Fair, because, they say, that the Europeans can make the same articles cheaper, and that, secondly, American patents are not protected in Europe, and that the foreigners would copy our inventions. To these objections he would say that it was true that some things could be made and sold cheaper in Europe than here, but Americans make things they cannot make. There is also ingeniously constructed machinery in America that Europeans know nothing about. The General here

spoke of the opposition that at one time existed to labor-saving machines. That has all died away, as each invention produces a half-a-dozen other industries, and the people, realizing this, are proud of each mechanical production.

Hungary is waking up to a realization of the necessities of agriculture, but in Greece, Rome and other places, nothing new has been learned, and it is the duty of Americans to give them an idea of the power of mechanical aid. The coming World's Fair is a great institution, said the speaker; it is not a great baby show. It is an educational institution. It will be a great aid in establishing a lasting peace between nations.

Ministers and titled gentlemen from all nations are sent as commissioners to it. I am the only one that bears no title, but I go there as a king, because I am a representative of freedom. [Cheers.] I am proud of the public schools of this country, and a model school from America will be exhibited at the fair, and circulars will be sent to all the Governors of States, requesting copies of the school books used in their State schools, so that the Austrians can form an idea of our schools. The great aim of the Exposition is to educate the Europeans, as many of them will, in time, become citizens of this country. Newarkers should exhibit machinery at the World's Fair, so that when people see the samples there they will ask, "Where did these come from?" "From Newark, New Jersey," will be the reply, and Newark will be thus advertised, and in time true questioners will come to this country—to Newark—educated by our public school system, perhaps, and dazzled by the fame of our manufactures. Congress, the speaker said, had made no appropriation for paying the commissioners from this country, and they would have to pay their own expenses; but contributors to the Exposition should keep receipts for their expenses, and, no doubt, Congress would make an appropriation to pay them back. Freights will be reduced one-half, and men will be appointed to watch all goods from this country free of cost.

In conclusion, the General described the Palace of Industry at Vienna. The main building is 3,000 feet long, 82 feet wide. It has 32 transepts, running at right angles from it, which are each 247 feet long and 50 feet wide. Each transept will represent a country or nation. America has the part near the city of Vienna, and therefore visitors to the building must pass through the American Exhibition the first and there see Yankee industry. The central rotunda has iron columns, 80 feet in length; the roof is one unbroken span of 354 feet from pillar to pillar, and from the floor to the summit is a distance of 250 feet, thus making the greatest building ever seen. The machine hall is 2,600 feet long, 150 feet wide, and has one line of tracks for large machinery and two for small.

In closing, Gen. VAN BUREN said he was proud of being a Jerseyman, and was also proud of Newark's Exhibition, which he declared equal to the American Institute in New York.

Monday evening, September 17th, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, then a candidate for the Presidency, also honored the Exhibition by his presence. The vast audience that assembled, and the scenes of that night, have become more deeply impressed upon the minds of our citizens by reason of his sudden death. Mr. GREELEY, accompanied by ex-Gov. WARD and the Managers, inspected the various articles on exhibition, and after a thorough examination, the distinguished guest was conducted to a platform at the west end of the Rink, whence he delivered the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It would be utterly impossible for one-tenth of this vast audience to hear, and I would suggest to those who cannot hear to move quietly away and thus secure more silence to those who wish to hear. On an occasion like this—the first, I believe, in the world of an industrial fair

in a city made up of that city's manufactures alone—it is natural for those of us who are growing old to recall the valuable reminiscences of our younger days, and view the improvements that have been made since then. It is now forty years since I first strolled in the streets of Newark. I had come here from New York to attend the dedication of the first Universalist Church, and succeeded in reaching Newark on Sunday only by going afoot. I found it then a smart, rather struggling but busy village (on week days) of about ten thousand inhabitants—one-twelfth of its present population—and bearing about the same characteristics it now does. Forty years ago no great steamships crossed the ocean as now. One, possibly two, had made the voyage, but in the main, intercourse with the Old World was carried on by sailing vessels, taking up five or six weeks on the passage. New York was five weeks from Liverpool in the Summer time and in the Winter more. Europe was practically further away than Africa is now, and intercourse with Europe then was not much more regular than it is with Africa now. There were a few canals in the country then. The Erie and the Champlain were the pioneers, and were the most important avenues of communication in the country. The Erie Canal then was a farmer's ditch compared with the Erie Canal now. The Delaware Canal, I believe, had not yet been completed. In the whole United States there were somewhere between fifty and one hundred miles of railroad. The mails, where steamboats were not available, were carried in stage coaches and on horseback, traveling thus some sixty miles a day. Boston and Washington were then several days from New York. To-day our steamboats ply in all our navigable rivers, we have 50,000 miles of railroads, an extent equal to all others in the world combined, costing not less than \$2,500,000,000, not counting the amounts stolen, and aggregating a value exceeding our national debt. The population of the United States then was not quite fourteen millions, one-third of the present amount. Our wealth has increased in larger proportion than our population, and our country can produce now six times what it could forty years ago. Not a mile of telegraph was upon the face of the earth then. The idea of sending messages by electricity had scarcely entered the brain of the visionary. Some years after my first visit here Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE invited me, with several other gentlemen, to witness the fact that messages could be transmitted ten miles and an answer could be returned. Telegraphs have been the product of the last thirty years. The world is now girdled by electric wires, and intelligence flashes across continents and under seas. Peking, Stamboul, Vienna, London, flash their intelligence daily to our doors, and the newspapers spread before you every day a mirror of the casualties, the revolutions, the catastrophes of the day before in every distant city of the globe. By means of the telegraph the world is becoming one commonwealth. What is known in one land is known almost simultaneously in all others, and the interests, aspirations and conceptions of the people of all countries are becoming closely interwoven. Agricultural industry forty years ago was rude and simple. The American farmer with \$200 invested in farm implements then was well-to-do among his neighbors. Now \$2,000 are required for the same relative use. The workshops of to-day are assisting the farmer, lightening his toil, and every year sees this process go on. To-day steam is toiling in shop and mill, taking the place of human sweat, and can it be doubted that to-morrow the field as well as the workshop will resound to the snorting of engines. The question is only one of time. This Rink will doubtless within ten years be the scene of exhibitions containing implements reducing the labor of farmers. I witnessed twenty years ago in England the first great display on foreign soil of American reapers and mowers. The gentlemen farmers of England were astonished to find that Americans could teach them how to cut grain. An impulse was given to their agriculture by those implements invented by American people.

Mr. GREELEY dwelt upon the invention of the sewing-machine and then inquired if the workmen have been benefited by these great improvements. He felt sure of this, that the compensation for artisan labor is greater than twenty years ago. Not more money is paid laborers, perhaps, and that is an unsatisfactory test, but they received more of the comforts of life. While their compensation is doubled, the cost of living is not doubled. The mechanic eats better food, wears better clothes and may save a portion of his

earnings. Yet, said Mr. GREELEY, he does not feel satisfied, and believes that in the not far distant future the condition of the workingman will be bettered, a better system will prevail, under which he will receive a portion of the products of his labor. In all departments of industry we are still to advance. The relations of labor to capital will be improved, and our people will rejoice over achievements vast in their efficiency.

Friday evening, September 20th, was one also long to be remembered by our citizens, as on that occasion the Chief Magistrate of the country, Gen. U. S. GRANT, attended the Exhibition, accompanied by ex-Gov. WARD and the Board of Managers. Before his arrival thousands of persons had congregated to do honor to their President. He was at once escorted to the Managers' room, and after the formal reception, and words of welcome addressed to him by Gov. WARD, the President replied as follows :

GENTLEMEN : I am most happy to be here to night to witness this display of Newark manufactures. This far-famed city of Newark has done well. The excellency of your manufactures is working a large influence on the importation of foreign manufacture. I heartily thank you for this great pleasure.

Mayor RICORD then welcomed the President in behalf of the city, to which he also appropriately replied. These ceremonies gone through with, in company with Gov. WARD, Mayor RICORD, the Secretary, and Chief of Police GLASBY, followed by the Board of Managers, the President made an extended tour of the buildings. The crowd was so immense and the desire of the people so great to do honor to the distinguished visitor, that a satisfactory examination of the various articles on exhibition was impossible, and a further inspection was made the next day. Friday, as on the day previous, a large concourse of people were present. Senator F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Judge JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Congressmen GEORGE A. HALSEY and JOHN HILL, with the President's Private Secretary, Gen. PORTER, accompanied the President on this occasion. The Exhibition surprised them all, not so much on account of the extensive as the varied display set forth, and the highest encomiums were freely bestowed upon the enterprise.

Thursday evening the President was publicly welcomed at the residence of Gov. WARD. Senator FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN delivered an address on the occasion, portions of which, as relating directly to Newark and its industries, we extract as follows :

To-day the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic has done us the honor of reviewing the industries of New Jersey. At Waverly he has inspected the

products of the earth—the trophies of the plough—at Newark he has paid the tribute of his presence to the triumphs of human skill and energy—and it must be as pleasing to him to see these happy results of the wise and peaceful administration over a nation he did so much to rescue from destruction, as his visit is grateful to us. While we do not want to be boastful, we may properly say that we are ashamed of neither our State nor city.

The progress we have made in cultivating the soil is manifested by the fact that the statistics of the national census show that the average value of an acre of land in New Jersey is greater than that of any other State; and the return of the Collector of Revenue develops the fact that this is only the second revenue district in the United States in the value of mechanical productions.

As to our traditional devotion to the nation, it is enough to say that New Jersey in the fearful struggle of the Revolution received the cognomen of "The Battle Ground of the Union," and there is hardly an ancient spire that does not cast its shadow over patriots who have British bullets encased with them, and in the more recent and fearful contest for the life of the nation New Jersey regiments were always found where victory was the reward of prowess.

And of our city we are not ashamed. Settled after a fair purchase from the Indians in 1666 by a band of resolute men of Connecticut, among whom was the ancestor of our excellent host, it has always been distinguished for its order and morality, and for a long period for its enterprise, prosperity and rapid growth.

And if it be true, as political economists say, that that society is most perfect in which the largest relative number of persons are prosperously employed in the greatest variety of ways, then we give the palm of excellency to no community—every one works and all prosper, and as to the variety of ways, the lever, the wheel, the pulley, the plane, the screw and the wedge, are forced and beguiled into thousands of uses, while steam as strong as the elements, pumps and draws, hammers and weaves, and spins, and, as Webster said, seems to say to men, "Leave off your manual labor, give over your bodily toil, bestow your skill and reason to the direction of my power, and I will bear the toil with no muscle to grow weary, no nerve to relax, and no breast to feel faintness."

And all around us we see the happy results of this varied industry. The comfort-speaking abodes of the artisan, the well-spread board around which sit the germs of future men, and she whose comely presence and gentle bearing prove her the fit companion of a freeman's heart. Let us rejoice that this prosperity is not confined to our home but extends all over our land. Competency is everywhere and poverty is only found by being sought for. The remuneration of the industrial classes is satisfactory. The products of the farm and artisan find a ready market and prompt payment, and the bills of the merchant are readily paid.

Friday, October 9th, Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, M. C., from Massachusetts, also (but unexpectedly) visited the Exhibition. Gen. BUTLER is a remarkably close observer, but he understands also the value of an impartial opinion, and when he departed he frankly said he did not believe "any other city in the United States would do what Newark had done in the way of an Industrial Exhibition."

Among other unexpected visitors of note was Gov. JOEL PARKER; also, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from foreign countries, heads of the Government Departments at Washington, and members of our State Legislature, all of whom departed with expressions of gratification and praise.

The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, of this State, also visited the Exhibition during its continuance, whose opinion of it will be found expressed on page 34.

In this connection of the visit of the great and distinguished men to the Exhibition, mention might be made of the wise arrangements of the Board of Managers, for a visit of all the children of the Public Schools, to implant in their young and tender minds those useful lessons which might be derived from witnessing this first Exhibition of the Industries of this city.

The Result.

In the foregoing account, brief in many respects, but necessarily so, the principal events which have occurred since the opening of the Exhibition of 1872, have been recorded. It is unnecessary to ask, in the light of what has transpired, "What beneficial results have accrued to Newark by reason of it?" but a few, which have suggested themselves, will be briefly given :

In the first place Newark has demonstrated, in the successful inauguration of an Industrial Exhibition, that she is fairly entitled to the distinction of being one of the largest manufacturing cities in the world, all things carefully considered. It was deemed a rash undertaking by some to lay claim to so great a title, but it has been freely accorded the city by the press of the country.

Second. It has been most conclusively established, that no other city in the United States can show so great a variety of goods manufactured in its limits as are accredited to Newark. A few other cities can show a larger population and greater value in real and personal property, and also in the aggregated annual value of manufactured goods, but Newark can safely challenge them all to imitate her example with as good results.

Third. It has been the means of increasing confidence among our manufacturers and artisans generally, as shown in the increased interest manifested in the various departments of industry.

Fourth. The reputation of Newark has been extended abroad, and matters of interest pertaining to the industries of the city are sought after not only by people in remote sections of this country, but other countries, and the press have sent special correspondents here to note what progress has been and is now making.

Fifth. Trade has largely increased in many branches, and there is a good prospect of its being still larger than ever before, not only in the value of manufactured goods, but in the number of industries, the attention of large manufacturers and capitalists having been drawn hither mainly through the influence exerted by the Exhibition of 1872.

The Exhibition proved immediately beneficial to many exhibitors, drawing, as it did, merchants, business men and strangers from distant parts of the country, and though most dealers had previously supplied their wants for seasonable goods, a large number of orders were received by various firms. One man was heard to exclaim (and the case is not an isolated one), "I have purchased goods of this kind in New York for the last twenty-five years, and never before knew I had passed directly through the city where they were made." Manufacturers from other States who had previously thought Newark only a way station, were surprised at the facilities for manufacturing Newark presented, and spoke highly of the advantages to be derived from the Exhibition of its industries, and thought the question of locating here well worthy of consideration. Nor was it alone confined to this country. Its visitors were from every quarter of the globe. One stranger, in particular, being interrogated, stated that he had arrived from London the evening before; that he had seen mention in a London paper of a city in America nine miles from New York, with a population of only 115,000 inhabitants, holding an Exposition exclusively of its own products, that he made an early visit, concluding that if a single small city contained variety of manufactures sufficient to hold an Exposition of its own products, he could form some idea of the greatness of this country.

Sales of goods on exhibition were frequent, and many manufacturers of limited means greatly augmented their business solely by the patronage of persons visiting the Exhibition. Numerous and large orders were taken by the Secretary for different manufacturers from the exhibition of their goods, and stationary

goods were sold to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition, chief among these being the large engine which furnished power to the machinery, which was purchased by parties in New York and selected over those inspected at other exhibitions.

The exhibitors, individually and collectively, displayed commendable energy in this the first Exhibition of Newark Industries, by which it has been proven that Newark has it in its power to rival far more pretentious affairs of this kind, even though they depend upon other cities for their principal display.

One other feature of this Exhibition should be referred to. Long before the time announced for the opening, letters were received from large manufacturing firms desiring the privilege of contributing to the display. Letters have been received by the Secretary even from California, but though these would have afforded a greater attraction, it was deemed best to confine the Exhibition *solely* to Newark, that what honor or discredit might fall upon the enterprise should be borne by Newark alone. The latter was prevented by the enterprising spirit displayed; and from the interest now manifested in the cause, there is every reason to believe the Exhibition of 1873 will surpass that of 1872, and be *the* event of the year in our local history.

The Press.

To the Press, the management as well as the city at large are deeply indebted for the faithful and intelligent manner in which it wielded its powerful influence in aid of the cause.

Before closing this report it is proper some allusions should be made to the manner in which the various committees performed their duties. The duties of the Executive, Exhibition, Music and Ticket committees were very arduous, and while each did much in the interest of the Exhibition, it is without disparagement of any of the others that especial mention is made of the Ticket Committee, whose duties were not only arduous, but extremely vexatious. They devoted much time, with other duties, to the particular work devolving upon them, all of which was

performed in the most efficient manner and much to the advantage of the Institution.

It is gratifying to the Board of Directors that their efforts have met with so signal success, and while citizens generally were active, it is not improper to allude to those manufacturing houses who were most prominent and devoted their energies to the interest of the Exposition: Hewes & Phillips, Mecker & Hedden, Watts, Campbell & Co., Campbell, Lane & Co., Thos. B. Peddie & Co., Edgar Farmer & Co., Theo. P. Howell & Co., Chas. N. Lockwood & Co., C. H. & J. D. Harrison, R. Ward & Co., L. Graf & Bro., James M. Durand & Co., Leverich & Enders, H. Sauerbier & Co., Blanchard, Bro. & Lane, N. J. Demarest & Co., E. Simon & Brother, E. L. Starr & Co., Newark Tea Tray Co., Clark Thread Co., Atlas Manufacturing Co., William Johnson, The Baxter Engine Co., Atha, Hughes & Spanier, Alling Brothers & Co., S. G. Sturges and Co., Wiener & Co., Hendricks Bros., Lister Bros., C. Cooper & Co., with others.

ALBERT M. HOLBROOK, *Secretary.*

In this connection, the Secretary expresses his thanks for the Public Testimonial tendered him as a recognition of his efforts in forwarding the Exhibition, and also to the Exhibitors for the generous tokens of regard as presented on that occasion.

The different circulars printed and published, a list of subscribers, together with a financial exhibit of the Exhibition, appear a few pages further on.

The Presentation.

As a part of the history of those jubilant days, the fact can hardly be ignored that Mr. HOLBROOK, the Secretary of the Association, was the surprised and gratified recipient of a testimonial. The story is best told in the words of one of the local reports, which, after a long eulogy of the closing days of the Exhibition, goes on to say:

“It was eminently proper then, that Secretary HOLBROOK should receive from the people of Newark a testimonial commen-

surate with his efforts. The feeling that prompted one of the most courteous and generous of the Board of Managers to suggest that a handsome present of jewelry was worthy of the man who made it, and the promptness with which it was responded to was highly creditable to those who contributed towards the purchase of the gift. The address of Mr. PETER F. SPEER, on presenting to Mr. HOLBROOK, on behalf of the Exhibitors, a magnificent gold watch and chain on Wednesday night, contained a true expression of the feeling of the people of Newark in reference to his services. Mr. SPEER said :

“ Mr. HOLBROOK, Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition of the City of Newark : I appear before you, sir, in behalf of the Exhibitors of this Industrial Exhibition to tender you their hearty thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the valuable services you have rendered in making this laudable enterprise a great success. For to you, sir, more than any one man, is due credit of making this Exhibition a complete success. This, sir, is no disparagement to the valuable services rendered by the Managers, the committees and the Exhibitors themselves. This spacious hall, this great showcase of the manufactories and workshops of the city of Newark, has been opened to the public for forty-three days, during which time it has been visited by 100,000 persons. So great are its attractions that people come and spend hours with pleasure and delight.

“ So well satisfied are they that they go away to come again and again. It is not my purpose to speak of the effect that this great enterprise will have on the future prosperity of Newark ; time will settle this. But, sir, this much can be said — it has made Newark famous, and placed her foremost among the cities of this country and stamps her as the Birmingham of America. And, sir, as no words of mine can express to you their high appreciation of your valuable services, your courtesy and attention to them as Exhibitors and their employees, to visitors, strangers, and our own citizens alike ; for your zeal, fidelity and perseverance in this enterprise, they have placed in my hand for presentation a magnificent gold watch and chain, made in Newark, by Newark mechanics, purchased of a Newark manufacturer by the generous contributions of these exhibitors, many of whom are now before you, and of whom I can say, a better and more generous body of men God never made. Take it, sir, as coming from generous hearts into worthy hands.”

C A T A L O G U E
OF
Articles Entered for Exhibition,
AT THE
FIRST NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
1872.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
1	Benjamin J. Mayo	Sterling Silver, and Silver Plated Ware in variety.
2	William Johnson	Mechanics' Tools and Hardware, comprising Plumbs and Levels, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Screw Drivers, Compass Dividers, Turning Saw Frames and other Tools, and a variety of House Furnishing Hardware.
3	do.	Six Pastel Paintings.
4	do.	Specimens Ornamental Pen Work.
5	Joseph B. Mayo	Fine Silver Plated Ware, in variety.
6	Newark Tea Tray Co	Tea Trays, Dust Pans, Crumb Trays, &c.
7	Amos H. Searfoss	Two Vertical Portable Grinding Mills.
8	Johnston & Sutphen	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
9	J. T. Van Arsdale & Co	Plumbers' Brass Work, Silver Plated and Plain.
10	Furness, Bannister & Co	Fine Table Cutlery.
11	Mrs. J. Harrison	Wax Cross, supported by two anchors entwined with wax and hair flowers.
12	Brooks & Harper	Patent Burglar and Fire Alarm.
13	Michael Schnitzer	Bouffets in Black Walnut, carved and ornamented.
14	Meeker & Hedden	Carved Wood Mantels.
15	do.	Mirror Frame Mantels.
16	do.	Hard Wood Doors, Mantels.
17	do.	Mouldings and Brackets, in variety, and Inside Work.
18	George W. Case	Key Checks and Dyes.
19	L. O. Colvin	Patent Baby Chair Jumper and Walker.
20	Mrs. J. R. Holmes	Two Oil Paintings.
21	Mahlon S. Drake	Patent Steam Bolt Cutter.
22	Charles W. Lovatt	Machine Twist and Sewing Silk, in variety.
23	Durand & Co	Fine Diamonds, set and unset, and Jewelry, a rich and valuable display.
24	Honestus M. Albee	Two Models, Elliptical Staircase of Walnut.
25	Miss J. Pool	Frame of Pith Work, artistically arranged.
26	Miss M. Pool	Fancy Mat.
27	John L. Hampson	Improved Smoothing Iron.
28	do.	Jar of Fruit, preserved fourteen years.
29	do.	Improved Solution for Water Stiffening Hats.
30	Edwards & Smith	Iron Cresting, Chairs, Settees, Newels, Hitching Posts, &c.
31	A. H. Clark & Sons	Patent Hod Elevator.
32	H. F. Edwards	Model, Full Rigged Ship.
33	Edwin Reed	Model, Steam Ship.
34	A. V. Gorum	Wax Hyacinths.
35	Herman Voelker	Patent Tube Scrapers, for Steam Boilers.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
36	Newark Rubber M'f'g Co	Rubber Boots and Shoes.
37	Henry D. Taylor	Child's Carriage of Inlaid Wood, made with Shoe Knife.
38	do.	Table of Inlaid Wood, made with Shoe Knife.
39	Speer & Mattner	Shawl Straps, in variety.
40	C. M. Theberath & Bro	Gilt Sleigh Chimes, in variety.
41	do.	Martingale Chains. Gilt and Silver Plated.
42	do.	Patent Star Bridle Bits.
43	do.	Gig Saddles and Pads.
44	do.	Brass Castings.
45	do.	Harness Mountings, in Sets and variety, Gold, Silver and Nickel Plated, Leather Covered and Lined.
46	William Roemer	Traveling Bags and Satchels, various styles and finish.
47	Stephen S. Thorn	Bonnet Wire, in variety.
48	Romer & Co	Patent Key Hole Lock.
49	do.	Patent Combination Lock.
50	do.	Railroad Locks, Brass and Iron Patent Pad and Door Locks, Door Knobs, &c., Nickel Plated, Japanned and Brass Finished.
51	Joseph Baldwin & Co	Wrought and Mexican Bits and Spurs.
52	do.	Saddlery Hardware, Steel Polished, Silver, Nickel Plated and Oreide.
53	do.	Baldwin's Patent Bit.
54	Miss Nettie Durning	Wax Flowers.
55	Arnold Stivers	Coach Locks.
56	do	Hub Bands, Nickel Plated.
57	W. Haskell King	Model, Cash Balance and Lock.
58	do.	Lathe Chuck.
59	Harrington & Co	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
60	William Lorenz	Three Patent Lathe Dogs.
61	Marley & Cook	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
62	Anna W. Pignolet	Six Colored Crayon Pictures.
63	Langstroth & Crane	Builders' Hardware, in variety.
64	T. Benedict	Fine Harness, in variety.
65	John Thielemann & Co	Coach Locks and Spring Boxes.
66	Henry Klein	Rag Carpet.
67	Miss Emma Bundstein	Worsted Work, Picture.
68	C. F. & R. Burnett	Fine Furs and Goods.
69	do.	Hair Work, Braids, Curls, Jewelry, &c.
70	George Palliser	Architectural Drawings.
71	E. J. Kisling	Model, Firemen's Monument, in Plaster.
72	Amelia Sommers	Wax Flowers.
73	James Graves	Earthen Force and Well Pumps.
74	Theresa Korb	Spice Flowers, artistically arranged.
75	R. H. Platt	Natural Autumn Leaves, artistically arranged.
76	U. B. Brewster	Collection of Butterflies, artistically arranged.
77	William Cleveland & Co.	Hunt's Patent Metallic Refrigerators.
78	J. G. Freeman	Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.
79	Ferdinand Unz	Vest, without Back.
80	Miss M. L. Newton	Wax Flowers, artistically arranged.
81	Oscar Barnett	Foot and Drop Presses, for Tainers' and Jewelers' use.
82	do.	Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, Plain, Tinned, Japanned and Bronzed.
83	do.	Shaping Machine, ten-inch stroke.
84	do.	Radial Drill Press.
85	do.	Trunk Makers' Press.
86	do.	Brass Moulders' Flasks.
87	do.	Barnett's Blind Hinges.
88	do.	Lemon Squeezers, Iron Frame and Porcelain Lined.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
89	Oscar Barnett	Coach and Carriage Makers' Clamps.
90	Blanchard & Boylan	Coach and Carriage Hardware, Nickel Plated Pole Tips, Bolt Heads, &c.
91	S. E. Tompkins & Co	Saddlery Hardware, Nickel, Gold and Silver Plated and Japped, Leather Covered and Lined.
92	do.	Patent Gig Trees.
93	do.	Tompkins' Patent Gig Saddles.
94	E. A. Adam	Trunk Pockets.
95	Henry Warrick	Horse Brushes, Leather Back, in variety.
96	Theodosia Tucker	Bracket of artistic Leather Work.
97	Wuesthoff, Wright & Kuehnhold	Wrought Bits, Buckles, Hames, &c., &c., Nickel, Gold and Silver Plated and Steel Polished.
98	do.	Saddlery Hardware, in variety.
99	H. Lamb	Architectural Drawings.
100	John Ray & Co	Files and Rasps.
101	do.	Patent Lead Bath Pot, for Hardening Files.
102	John Schulmerich	Group of Stuffed Birds.
103	William A. Tipson	Oil Paintings, "Studies from Nature."
104	Turner & Brown	Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
105	J. Brockie & Co	Window Awnings and Frame.
106	G. W. Moore	Improved Patent Pincers, in variety.
107	Lister Brothers	Chemicals.
107½	do.	Bone Fertilizers, Glue, &c., in variety.
108	John A. Ruggles	Patent Well Pump.
109	C. F. Murphy	Bamboo Fishing Rod, with case.
110	Brandenburgh & Novelle	Platform Spring Wagons.
111	J. J. Mills	Specimens of Dentistry.
112	Butler & Wards	Patent Leather Bridle Fronts, Winkers, Rosettes, &c.
113	Wightman Brothers	Walker's Patent Window Screens.
114	B. P. Holmes	Oil Painting.
115	John Toler, Sons & Co	Furniture Castors, in variety.
116	Charles Cooper & Co	Chemicals, for Photographic, Pharmaceutical and Technical purposes.
117	C. Sullivan	Steel Engravers' Plates.
118	Samuel O. Crane	Skeleton, Buggy and Hearse Wheels.
119	C. L. S. Walker	Patent Mosquito Bars.
120	Mrs. Ulbright	Spice Flowers, artistically arranged.
121	Foerster & Krauter	Mechanics' Tools, in variety.
122	do.	Pinking Irons, in variety.
123	Miss Mary Hann	Wax Flowers.
124	A. Hayden	Rolled Gold, Silver, Brass and Oreide, for Platers' use, Plated Metal, Silver Brick 1,000 fine.
125	Arthur Wadsworth	Storm Signal Barometers.
126	L. Steiner	Model, Church with interior complete.
127	M. H. Soott	Architectural Drawings.
128	Miss E. Volk	Fine Needle Work.
129	C. G. Bruemmer	Mechanics' Tools, in variety.
130	H. H. Jones	Patent Flexible Whip Protector.
131	Hockenjos & Co	Coopers' Work—Barrels, Kegs, &c.
132	George Price	Ornamental Glass Sign.
133	Rud Mussehl	Mattress, made by Blind Man.
134	Henry Nichols	Ornamental Plaster Work.
135	Ziegler & Otto	Coach Locks, Hinges, Spring Barrels, Dove-tails, &c.
136	R. J. Jolley & Co	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
137	Bernard Saupe	Rope and Twine, in variety.
138	J. Wiss	Knives, Shears, Pruning Hooks and Fancy Cutlery, in variety.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
139	T. S. Morrell	Collection of Rare Coin.
140	Alston & Burnett	Carved Hearse Urns.
141	Atha, Hughes & Spanier	Enameled Table Oil Cloth, in variety.
142	Weiner & Co	Saddlery Hardware, in variety, Gold, Silver and Nickel Plated, Leather Covered and Japanned and Lined.
143	do.	Wrought Bits, in variety.
144	Amelia Windisch	Wax Flowers and Cross.
145	Tomlinson Spring Co	Springs, Elliptic, C, French Pl'tfm, Coach, &c.
146	do.	Axles, Steel and Iron, in variety.
147	Thomas Slaight	Patent Railroad Pad Locks, Door Locks, Nickel Plated, Brass, Japanned and Bronze, also Door Knobs.
148	Helen Hedden	Wreath of Seeds, artistically arranged.
149	David Hedden	Large Fig Tree, in full bearing.
150	N. Van Ness	Hooks, Terrets, Hames, &c., Gold and Silver Plated, Leather Covered and Lined.
151	Henry Roberts	Wire, in variety, one roll for Miller's Bolting Cloth, 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles in length.
152	A. B. Holmes	Silver Basket and Wax Flowers.
153	F. C. Callen	Feather Flowers, artistically arranged.
154	Fred. Meisselbach	Three Electric Machines, one large Ruhmcoorf Coil, capable of throwing one-half inch Spark and lighting two Geissler Tubes.
155	Spaeth & Guelicher	Patent Clamps and other Skates, in variety.
156	Spaeth & Co	Mattresses, Bo'sters, &c.
157	do.	Samples Curled Hair.
158	George N. Bannister	Gents' Fancy Toilet Slippers, in variety.
159	Snow, Hopper & Co	Fine Shoes.
160	William D. Russell	Baxter Steam Engines, two, five and eight horse power.
161	do.	Baxter Diagonal Wrench.
162	do.	Baxter S Wrench.
163	Lee A. Smith	Nickel Plating, (samples of) Saddlery Hardware, Gun, House Furnishing and other work.
164	John Duncker	Toilet Tables, round and oval.
165	Samuel Clark	Apparatus for administering Sulphur or Medicated Vapor Baths.
166	S. Hartshorne	Patent Adjustable Window Shade Roller.
167	Charles Kreitler	Rope and Twine, in variety.
168	Alfred E. Allen	Sugar Work.
169	Lucius D. Gould	Patent Sash Fastener.
170	Traugott Leibe	Fancy Wooden Boxes and Medicine Chests.
171	C. M. Northrup	Northrup's Patent Combination Grate Bars.
172	do.	Tube Brushes.
173	do.	Patent Valve Refitting Machines.
174	C. Kirchoff	Ornamental Toy Candlesticks and Blast Guns.
175	A. Schwartz	Rag and List Carpet.
176	John Hagny	Oil Painting, "Politicians."
177	do.	Oil Painting, "Landscape."
178	do.	Oil Painting, "St. Barbara."
179	do.	Oil Painting, "Portrait."
180	H. P. Jones, (apprentice)	Fine Goat Harness.
181	Booth Brothers	Pocket and Pen Knives, in variety.
182	E. F. Beck	Harness, Single and Double.
183	D. & G. Delany	Springs, Elliptic, C, Platform, Coach, &c.
184	Moses Kinsey	Skates, "Young America."
185	F. Meyer	Scales—Comnter, Druggist, Platform (from one pound to six tons), and others, in variety.
186	Miss Eugenia Goken	Fancy Silk Quilts.
187	M. Price	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.

No	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
188	A. E. Hedden	Butterflies and Moths, artistically arranged in frame.
189	James Marks	Samples of Graining.
190	Finter, Buehler & Co.	Spring Wagons, for express and heavy work.
191	Warner & Radcliffe	Buttons, in variety.
192	do.	Hooks and Eyes.
193	do.	Fancy Metal Ornaments.
194	do.	Campaign Badges.
195	do.	Picture Nails, in variety, and other articles.
196	E. G. Koenig	Specimens Engraving on Steel, Pistols, &c.
197	William DeCamp	Picture Frames, in variety.
198	W. L. Starr & Co	Patent Trace Buckles, Nickel, Gold and Silver Plated.
199	do.	Saddlery Hardware.
200	Bergerow & Jahnke	Rustic Work—Flower Stands, &c., in variety.
201	Gregory & Cox	Rustic Marble Work.
202	John D. Fitz-Gerald	Varnishes—Copal and other varieties.
203	Martin & Baldwin	Patent Step Ladders—various sizes.
204	J. Rompe	Architectural Drawings.
205	Bryant, Stratton & Whitney	Specimens of Penmanship.
206	E. Balbach & Son	Specimens of Refined Gold, Silver 1,000 fine, Copper and Lead.
207	do.	Specimens of the various processes in Smelting
208	do.	Specimens of Bullion, as received from the Mines, for Smelting.
209	do.	Specimens of rare Minerals, in great variety.
210	Henry Lefort	Hat Sizing Machine.
211	C. Haidle & Co	Pottery—Drain Pipes, &c., in variety.
212	Homer Warden	Ink—variety of Colors
213	Corren & Dengler	Photographic Family Register.
214	C. N. Lockwood & Co	Coach Lamps, in variety.
215	do.	Carriage Hardware, in variety, Gold and Silver Plated.
216	William Brotherson	Feather Back Mattress.
217	D. W. Wilson	Pearl Buttons, Studs and Ornaments, in variety.
218	Eagle Winker Co	Winkers, Blinds, Fronts, &c.
219	Dodge & Meyer	Toy Steamboat, in motion.
220	R. M. Grummon	Patent Combination Top Prop.
221	do.	Saddlery and Coach Hardware, Gold, Silver and Nickel Plated and Japanned.
222	Henry J. Weeks	Gilt Picture Frames.
223	Miss Minnie Duncker	Ladies' Underwear.
224	Heller, Merz & Co	Ultra Marine Blue, "the only manufactory in the United States."
225	do.	Colors and Chemicals, in variety.
226	De Witt Stevens	Patent Ash Sifter.
227	do.	Medallions, Portraits, in plaster, life size.
228	do.	Plaster Model—Dog, life size.
229	Hinds & Son	Piano Fortes.
230	D. V. P. Cadmus	Ornamental Sugar Work.
231	P. H. Vroom	Carriage Woodwork—Bodies, Wheels, Spokes.
232	Miss E. C. Woolson	Water Color Picture, "Autumn Leaves."
233	A. Camerer	Water Color Picture, "Rural Scene."
234	F. H. Smith, Jr	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
235	Mrs. Lillie M. Spencer	Oil Painting, "Truth unveiling Falsehood."
236	do.	Oil Painting, "We both must Fade."
237	do.	Oil Painting, "Innocence."
238	John W. Bolles	Oil Painting, "Mile Standish's Courtship."
239	J. F. Wilde	Steam Engine, five horse power.
240	Mrs. J. A. McDougal	Wax Work, "Autumn Leaves."

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
241	A. F. Conery	Jewelers', Machine and other Brushes, in variety, and the process of manufacturing Brushes.
242	do.	Conery's Improved Paint Brush.
243	Mellen & Jacobus	Shepherd's Patent Spring Bed Bottom.
244	John A. Horschell	Burglar and Fire Proof Safes.
245	C. H. & J. D. Harrison	Patent and Enameled Leather, in variety.
246	H. C. & W. W. Ketcham	Dinner Pail and Lantern combined.
247	Herman Kreidler	Architectural Drawings.
248	L. Graf & Bro	Fine Shoes.
249	Meeker & Kearney	Patent Railroad Switch Frame.
250	L. F. Hurd	Oil Painting, "Comic Scene," by a Boy.
251	Wright & Smith	Three Wright's Variable Power Attachments, for Sewing Machines.
252	do.	Watch Case Lathes and Benches.
253	do.	Polishing Lathe.
254	do.	Jewelers' Lap.
255	do.	Oval Chucks.
256	do.	Foot Power Scroll Saws.
257	do.	Small Power Scroll Saw.
258	do.	Model Vertical Steam Engine.
259	Lysander Wright	Patent Three Wheel Velocipede.
260	E. Regad	Lapidary Work.
261	W. C. Eaton	Photographs, in variety.
262	do.	Ferretypes.
263	James Traphagen	Optical Goods.
264	Blanchard Bro. & Lane	Patent and Enameled Leather, in variety.
265	S. Kehl	Worsted Work Pictures
266	Douglas, Sons & Co	Furniture—Fine Parlor and Bedroom Suites.
267	E. R. T. Williams	Patent Yeast Powder.
268	John B. Lee	Pharmaceutical Preparations, in variety.
269	B. Myer & Co	Plows—Road, Stubble, Sub-soil and Corn.
270	do.	Twenty-two inch deep Tiller Plow.
271	do.	Cider Mills.
272	do.	Pulverizing Harrows.
273	do.	Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters, various sizes.
274	David Tobin	Collection of Rare Coins and Currency.
275	Charles Beck	Piano Fortes.
276	J. E. White	Mourning Goods.
277	Thomas Dusel	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
278	D. G. Griffith	Patent Extension Step and Platform Ladders.
279	Adam Hay	Iron Columns, round and square.
280	do.	Lamp Posts.
281	do.	Hatters' Flues, square and round.
282	do.	Hatters' Drying Room Stoves.
283	do.	Dumb Bells, fourteen sizes.
284	do.	Blacksmiths' Tire Irons, two sizes.
285	do.	Hatters' Iron Stand.
286	do.	Iron Stable Fixtures—Partition, Hay Rack and Feed Box.
287	Charles W. Walker	Leather Belting, in variety.
288	Thomas Pole	Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, &c.
289	W. G. Stewart	Patent Water Meter.
290	Heller & Brothers	Files and Rasps.
291	R. Neumann & Co	Traveling Bag and Satchel Frames.
292	Louis Lang	Oil Painting, "Portrait."
293	Carlewitz & Husk	Ornamental Plaster Designs.
294	A. Turner & Co	Tin Ware, in variety, Planished and Japanned.
295	J. R. Denman	Bent Glass, for Carriage and other work.
296	do.	Convex Distorting Mirrors.
297	do.	Glass Kerosene Globes.
298	do.	Glass Lanterns.
299	do.	Glass Signs.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
300	Mrs. L. A. Lyman	Hair Jewelry, in variety.
301	D. B. Coles & Son	Crystals Prussiate Potash.
302	E. & W. Dixon	Jewelers', Machine and other Brushes, in variety.
303	J. Clements & Bro	Riding Bridles, Martingales, &c.
304	E. B. Hotchkiss	Paper Boxes, variety styles and finish.
305	do.	Process of making Paper Boxes.
306	Tuers & Cooper	White Lead and Colors, in great variety.
307	Mockridge & Son	Builders' Tools and Planes, in variety.
308	S. A. Farrington	Reed Organ.
309	A. Judson & Son	Reed Organ.
310	Atchison & Ogden	Drain Pipes and Pottery, in variety.
311	T. A. Roberts	Architectural Drawings.
312	S. L. Hubbell	Patent Clothes Horse.
313	Bannister & Tichenor	Fine Boots and Shoes.
314	do.	Pair Boots, made by Daniel Bruen, Esq., 50 years ago.
315	A. W. Lindsley	Plumbing Work.
316	Kate E. Meeker	Worsted Work—Portrait of Washington.
317	John Flock	Boot and Shoe Uppers.
318	W. T. & J. Mersereau	Stair Rods, twenty-four varieties, Gold and Silver Plated, Bronze and Brass.
319	do.	Metal Bridle Fronts.
320	do.	Trunk Hardware.
321	do.	Brass Stair Plates, of crescent form.
322	do.	Metal Dog Collars.
323	T. B. Peddie	Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Satchels, &c., in variety.
324	H. Sauerbier & Son	Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Tools.
325	do.	Tanners' and Curriers' Tools.
326	do.	Saddle Press.
327	do.	Imposing Press.
328	do.	Trunk Shears.
329	do.	Trunk Punch.
330	do.	Crimping Machines, for Shoemakers' use.
331	do.	Roll Machine, for Shoemakers.
332	do.	Clock Motor, for Show Windows.
333	do.	Fluting Machines, with variety styles Rollers.
334	L. Lelong & Brother	Gold, Silver and Sweepings, showing the various processes of refining from the Sweeps to the pure Gold and Silver.
335	Adolph O. Declé	Artistic Hair Work. forty-three specimens.
336	Thomas Cressey	Architectural Drawings.
337	John Young & Son	Morocco, in variety.
338	John Charlton	Hardware and Mechanics' Tools, in variety.
339	do.	Pinking Irons.
340	do.	Fluting Irons.
341	do.	Patent Breech Loading Cannon.
342	Surerus & Co	Electric Machine.
343	do.	Sausage Filling Machine.
344	do.	Hat Blocking Machines.
345	Hedges & Brother	Plumbers' Brass Work, Nickel and Silver Plated and Brass.
346	do.	Hedges' Patent Self-Closing Faucet.
347	M. & G. Helmstaedter	Galvanized Iron Goods.
348	Reynold & Zahn	Martingale Chains, Gold and Silver Plated.
349	do.	Saddlery and Coach Ornaments, Gold and Silver Plated and Brass.
350	David Thompson	Carbons, for Electrical Batteries.
351	Mrs. H. Sutro	Worsted Work.
352	Henry Spiess	Fancy Foils, Masks and Gloves.
353	Goddard Bros. Mfg. Co.	Fancy Brass Ornaments.
354	do.	Buttons, in variety.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
355	Goddard Bros. Mfg. Co.	Hooks and Eyes.
356	Charles H. Bright	Architectural Drawings.
357	Louis Stein	Engraving and Design, for Diamond Jewelry.
358	F. W. Meeker	Wax Work.
359	do.	Bust of Lincoln, in Wax.
360	Smith & Hedges	Furniture—"Enameled Bed Room Suites."
361	Miss Anna M. Dickerson	Seed Wreath, artistically arranged.
362	Edward N. Wrigley	Patent Jack Screws.
363	Joseph Woodruff	Patent Balance Draft Regulator, for Steam Boilers.
364	M. Drummond & Co.	Patent Refrigerators.
365	Anton Stolz	Patent Lounges.
366	Henrietta Horstmann	Wreath and Bouquet, in Hair Work.
367	W. T. Crane & Co.	Carriage Bolts, in variety.
368	John Middleton	Newels, Balusters, &c., ornamental and plain.
369	Browe Brothers & Co.	Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers.
370	E. C. Meeker	Emblems and Views.
371	C. D. Lathrop	Rare Collection of Coins.
372	Miss S. Carton	Wax and Hair Flowers.
373	Samuel Lagowitz	Bag and Satchel Frames, in variety.
374	John A. McDougal	Oil Painting, Landscape.
375	Bender & Helfrecht	Shawl Straps, in variety.
376	William White	Edge Tools, in variety.
377	Hewson Brothers & Co.	Varnishes—Copal and other varieties.
378	A. Hinman	Wax Flowers.
379	M. Gabriel	Carriage Hardware, in variety.
380	Star Gas Machine Co.	Portable Gas Machine.
381	Cyrus Currier & Son	Paper Machinery.
382	do.	Patent Rubber Valve Stuff Pump.
383	do.	Kingsland's Patent Pulp Engine.
384	do.	Engravers' Transfer Press.
385	do.	Beacher's Patent Straw Beating Machine.
386	Pierson & Hermann	Hat Blocks.
387	do.	Hatters' Tools, in variety.
388	C. C. Paxton	Wood Mouldings, in variety.
389	do.	Floor Clamps.
390	S. P. Belcher & Co.	Stained and Bent Glass.
391	do.	Painting on Glass, for Church Windows.
392	Cole & Ballard	Children's Carriages and Sleighs.
393	Hayden & Osborne	Masonic Altar Piece and Candlesticks.
394	J. H. Balevre	Children's Shoes.
395	Theodore Dufford	Harness, Single and Double.
396	Miss Hattie Demarest	Wax Flowers.
397	Watts, Campbell & Co.	Vertical Steam Engine.
398	do.	Horizontal Steam Engine.
399	do.	Shafting, Hangers and Pullies.
400	do.	Steam Valves and Fittings.
401	do.	Assortment of Brass Work.
402	do.	Machinists' Tools.
403	Richardson Brothers	Saws—Circular and other varieties.
404	David Walker	Patent Self-Rocking Cradles.
405	do.	Children's Cribs.
406	Joseph Kirk	Photographs, in variety.
407	do.	Photographs, Portraits of Prominent Citizens.
408	William A. Kipp	Specimens of Lithographic Work.
409	H. B. Kimball	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
410	J. B. Van Patten	Gas Illuminator.
411	do.	Inlaid Work Boxes.
412	do.	Patent Combination Pad Lock.
413	Ridler & Co.	Patent Pump Valves, &c.
414	Edgar Farmer & Co.	Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Satchels, &c., in variety.
415	Edward Frohner	Oil Paintings.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
416	Edward P. Merrett.....	Collection of Rare Minerals.
417	William C. Creamer	Oil Paintings.
418	Frederick Keer	Gilt and Walnut Picture Frames.
419	B. W. Jeffrey	Steam Engines, two-horse power, made by two Boys, eighteen years of age.
420	Belcher, Brother & Co ..	Rules and Paper Cutters, in variety.
421	Miss Hattie Campbell....	Wax Flowers.
422	F. L. Huff.....	Photographs, in variety.
423	C. Stengel & Sons.....	Patent and Enameled Leather, in variety.
424	A. Vincent	Horn Buttons, in variety, also specimens of the Raw Material.
425	Hawkins & Dodge.....	Hunt's Concentric Printing Press.
426	do.	"Little Jobber" Printing Press.
427	do.	Lead Cutter, for Printers.
428	do.	Dodge's Section and Force Pump.
429	do.	Mitre Machine, for Wood Mouldings.
430	do.	Blind Slat Wiring Machine.
431	do.	Shafting, Hangers and Pullies.
432	do.	Belt Machine, for Grinding and Polishing Wood and Metals.
432 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	Machinery and Machinists' Tools.
433	Taylor & Williams.....	Boots and Shoes, in variety.
434	Philip Bower	Patent Clothes Dryer.
435	Thomas Gay & Son	Artificial Stone.
436	Miss Ida Stanbery	Wax Cross, entwined with Flowers.
437	R. Ward & Co	Patent and Enameled Leather, in variety.
438	John Ruckelhaus	Bed Lounges.
439	Alfred F. Munn.....	Cart Harness.
440	do	Saddles, English and American.
441	J. Walden	Walden's Patent Shoe Fitting Machine.
442	George W. Hubert.....	Collection of Rare Coins and Currency.
443	A. J. Doty.....	Oil Painting, "Fruit."
444	do.	Oil Painting, "Landscape."
445	Dickinson & Rowden ..	Two Geometrical Engraving Lathes.
446	McDermit & Looker	Furniture—Fine Parlor and Bedroom Suites.
447	M. Ortel	Springs—Elliptic, C, Platform, Coach, &c.
448	David C. McMillen.....	Axles, in variety.
449	James Marshall & Co....	Gents' and Boys' Clothing, in suits.
450	I. D. Weed.....	Brooms, in variety.
450 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	Process of manufacturing Brooms.
451	Wheeler & Crane.....	Saddlery Hardware, Gold, Silver, Crystal Plated and Japanned, Wrought Bits, &c.
452	Seymour & Whitlock....	Seymour's Patent Sash Dove-Tailing Machine.
453	do.	Friction Motor, for driving Sewing Machines.
454	Miss M. Stanbery.....	Masonic Emblems, in Wax, with Flowers.
455	Horace Harris.....	Patent Perpetual Calendar.
456	G. W. Gorum	Patent Liquid Measurer.
457	E. Simon & Brothers....	Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Satchels and Sportsmen's Goods, in variety.
458	do.	Patent Trunk, Cradle and Bath Tub combined.
459	The Singer Man'f'g Co ..	Sewing Machine Twist, artistically arranged, also the Raw Material, through the different stages of manufacture.
460	Albrecht & Koch	Specimens of Book Binding.
461	John Y. Johnson.....	Files and Rasps, in variety.
462	T. W. R. Raynor	Patent Tin Washing machine.
463	L. R. Sanders	Church and Hotel Lanterns.
464	do.	Patent Machine for administering Medicine to Horses.
465	Christopher Roberts....	Fancy Rubber Goods, for Stationers and Druggists, three hundred varieties.
466	Peter W. Weida	Smoothing and Polishing Irons, Nickel Plated.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
467	Charles Munson	Natural Flowers and Plants.
468	R. Stanbery	Specimen of Sign Writing.
469	Lowrie, Clawson & Tucker	Fluting Machines, assorted sizes.
470	Joseph Manz	List Carpets.
471	Benjamin Frazee	Patent Window Sash and Frame.
472	Mrs. M. T. Devine	Paper Dress Patterns.
473	Adam Helmstaedter	Wood Turning, in variety.
474	Misses Best	Millinery and Fancy Goods.
475	Muiry & Edison	Telegraph Instruments.
476	Bolen, Crane & Co.	Steam Pump.
477	do.	Bolt Cutter, steam power.
478	A. Albright	Hard Rubber Coated Harness and Carriage Mountings, "only Manufactory in the World."
479	Julius Pape	Signs and Show Cards.
480	Mary Saubott	Agricultural Wreath, in frame of Leather.
481	Mrs. Arnold	Embroidery.
482	Mrs. H. F. Osborne	Fancy Quilt, Specimen of Hand Needle Work.
483	August Becker	Lapidary Work, in variety.
484	Frederick Schrafft	Variety of Rare Plants.
485	Benjamin Athla & Co.	Hammered and Rolled Cast Steel, ingots and bars.
486	William Dietrichsen	Photographs, in variety.
487	George W. Marshall	Saddles—Gig, Express and Coupé.
488	Charles G. Campbell	Gilt and Walnut Picture Frames, in variety.
489	do.	Pier Glass, Mirror and Mantel Glass Frames.
490	Frederick Rieker	Fine Confectionery and Sugar Work.
491	Thomas Jones	Oil Painting, "The Donnybrook Jig."
492	J. J. Spurr	Marble Bust of Abraham Lincoln.
493	do.	Marble Mantels.
494	do.	Mosaic Inlaid Table.
495	J. G. Beitel	Paintings and Drawings.
496	David M. Meeker	Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, in variety.
497	do.	Brass and Composition Castings, in variety.
498	do.	Mill Castings.
499	do.	Patent Stamp Presses.
500	do.	Appliance for Splicing Wire Rope.
501	do.	Patent Carriage Umbrella Holder.
502	do.	Patent Tube Scraper.
503	do.	Attachment, for Sewing Machine.
504	Kirkpatrick & Alling	Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
505	S. G. Sturges, Son & Co.	Buckles, Hames, &c., Silver and Crystal Plated and Japanned.
506	do.	Saddlery Hardware.
507	Oliver B. Marsh	Astronomical Clock.
508	do.	Eight Day Watch, Movement of Steel, Chro- nometer Escapement.
509	R. Heinisch's Sons	Heinisch's Patent Tailor Shears.
510	do.	Trimmers and Scissors.
511	do.	Razors.
512	James Crisp	Mills' Patent Adjustable Treadles, for Sewing Machines.
513	L. B. Miller	Mattresses, in variety.
514	M. Gould's Sons	Stair Rods, with Patent Fastenings, in variety, Gold, Silver, Bronze and Lacquered.
515	William J. Dudley	Fine Boots and Shoes.
516	H. F. Wood	Oil Paintings.
517	do.	Photographs, in variety.
518	do.	Porcelain Pictures, in variety.
519	P. S. Van Patten	Flavoring Extracts.
520	S. B. Greacen	Model of Propeller Engine, of Steel.
521	Dowden & Brother	Dowden's Prepared Flour.
522	P. Lowentraut	Mechanics' Tools, in variety.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
523	Mrs. James Holmes	Worsted Work, "Flowers."
524	do.	Worsted Work, "Animals."
525	Samuel Patterson	The Attractor, a Novel Game of Marbles, equally attractive for Adults as Children.
526	T.W. & G. Bodenschatz	Copper Range Boilers.
527	A. Buermann	Mexican Bits and Spurs, Nickel and Silver Plated.
528	Caroline Winkler	Worsted Work, "Moses Delivering the Ten Commandments."
529	William H. Hedden	Lemon Tree, laden with Fruit.
530	John R. S. Denton	Sea Shells and Shell Work, in extensive variety.
531	William H. Campbell	Elevators, for Hotels, Dwellings, Warehouses, &c.
532	Mrs. J. W. Hawn	Millinery Goods.
533	William King & Co	Paper Boxes.
534	Charles Upton	Segars, in variety.
535	D. & G. Delany	Springs—C, Coach, Elliptic, &c.
536	S. B. & M. C. Crane	Wood Hames, in variety.
537	Thomas Van Wagoner	Target Rifle, "Stock made from wood grown in Newark."
538	Bless & Drake	Sad Iron, self-heating and other styles.
539	Stanjar & Laffey	Brass and Copper Wire Cloth, Rope and Twine, in variety, also the Raw Material of Copper and Zinc, and running through the various stages to manufactured Cloth.
540	William F. Rowden	Steam Engine, one-half horse power.
541	N. J. Demarest & Co	Harness and Saddlery.
542	Joseph Christl	Fine Metal Carving, "Battle of Bunker Hill."
543	do.	Medallion, "Portrait of Washington."
544	do.	Medallion, "Portrait of Lincoln."
545	Charles Voigt	Natural Flowers and Plants.
546	Adelia Cone	Fancy Calico Quilts.
547	Bradford Peck	Oil Painting, "Portrait."
548	E. A. Young	Brooms, in variety.
549	Mary J. Conklin	Fancy Quilt.
550	J. W. Stickel	Dental Material and Artificial Teeth.
551	Edward S. Clymer	Miniature Ship and Yacht.
552	August Dorn	Fancy Scroll Work, in variety.
553	Mary J. Creamer	Oil Painting.
554	Mrs. E. A. Graham	Oil Painting.
555	E. & R. J. Gould	Lathe.
556	do.	Twenty-four inch Gear Cutter.
557	do.	One and one-quarter inch Bolt Cutter.
558	do.	Sixteen inch Drill Press, with S.
559	R. J. Gould	Steam Fire Engine, second-class, with Gould's Patent Double Pump.
560	Matthew Waters	Specimens of rich Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ores.
561	do.	Jewelers' Sweepings, with the different processes passed through before the pure Gold and Silver could be obtained.
562	Sargeant Man'f'g Co.	Novelty Gig Trees (new), with Pads and Saddles.
563	do.	Cole's Wedge Tongue Trace Buckles.
564	do.	Saddlery Hardware, in variety.
565	Hewes & Phillips	Upright Boring Mill.
566	do.	Gear Cutting Machines.
567	do.	Nine and thirteen inch Shaping Machines, with circular motion.
568	do.	Twelve inch Lathe.
569	do.	Pipe Cutter.
570	do.	Planing Machine, cross head.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
571	Hewes & Phillips	Fourteen and eighteen inch Chucks.
572	do.	One and one-half, two, three, four inch Expansion Taps.
573	do.	Hewes' Patent Self-Cleaning Water Stops.
574	do.	Hydrants.
575	do.	Brass Goods, in variety.
576	do.	Four engravings of the original Engine made by Seth Boyden.
577	do.	Engravings, "Monitor."
578	do.	Engraving, "Machinery of a Steamer."
579	E. C. Duelly	Confectionery.
580	George D. DeVore	Patent Cloth Measurer.
581	B. Osborne	Patent Paper Boxes, for Ice Cream, Confectionery, &c.
582	Mrs. Avery Smith	Moss Cottage.
583	S. A. Darrach	Patent Four Wheel Crutch, for Invalids.
584	Mrs. D. Hunter	Hair Work—Jewelry, Wigs, Curls, &c.
585	William M. Edwards	Brass Faucets, in variety.
586	Hinman & Walsh	Mourning Goods.
587	John Stewart	Specimens of Scraping on Surface Plates.
588	Smith & Terrell	Bobbin Machines.
589	M. C. Burt	Miniature Ship, Full Rigged, Standing Rigging of Copper Wire.
590	H. C. Ball	Door Plates, Silver Plated, in variety.
591	J. H. G. Hawes	Wash Bowl and Stand, complete.
592	do.	Water Closet, complete.
593	do.	Bathing Apparatus, complete.
594	Morris & Doty	Comfortables and Bed Spreads.
595	E. H. Landell	"Grant Tent."
596	do.	Awnings, Flags, &c.
597	Casper Birkle	Hand Carving—Brackets, Heads, &c.
598	Henry Haurey	Coyle's Patent Flue Brushes.
599	Emma Carhuff	Wax Flowers.
600	Ella Doremus	Wreath of Wax Flowers.
601	Frederick P. Fowle	Lead Pencil Drawing.
602	Westervelt & Hapward	Specimen of Sign Writing.
603	Pellet & Conover	Rustic Work, in variety.
604	E. H. Hammond	Chalk Crayons, for Schools.
605	John Jelliff & Co.	Fine Furniture, in variety.
606	George Post	Specimens of Wood Carving.
607	Washoe Tool Co.	Miners' Tools—Picks, &c.
608	Nettie Scarlett	Fancy Quilt.
609	Sarah Price	Fancy Quilts.
610	Christopher Sippel	Ivory and Wood Turning, for Carriage Work, &c.
611	Charles Oppel	Segar Boxes.
612	William J. Aschenbach	Harness.
613	Sinclair & McClellan	Spool Cotton.
614	Clough, Kendall & Co.	Stationers' Fancy Goods.
615	J. T. Crane, Jr.	Specimen Crayon Drawing.
616	Charles Waterbury	Rustic Picture.
617	M. B. Tidey	Sash, Blind and Doormakers' Variety Machine, with five Attachments.
618	do.	Circular Saw Table, with eleven Attachments.
619	do.	Adjustable Counter Shaft.
620	do.	Pendulum or Swing Cross-cut Saw.
621	Erastus W. Roff	Moulding Machine, with power.
622	Katherine Horter	Worsted Work—"Picture."
623	James G. Lucas	Lucas' Patent Adjustable Copy Holder.
624	Passmore & Meeker	Marble Mantels.
625	Emma J. Coles	Pond Lilies, in wax.
626	Macknet, Wilson & Co.	General Hardware.
627	Theodore M. Ely	Machinery Oils.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
628	James M. Quinby & Co.	Landaulett on Combination Springs.
629	do.	Light six-seat, one-half top Phaeton.
630	do.	Light four-seat, extension Top Phaeton.
631	do.	Two Side Bar Top Buggies, weight 140 and 142 pounds.
632	William H. Cleveland	Crayon Picture.
633	Frank Wilson	Miniature Ship.
634	C. Lawrenz	Machine for administering Medicine to Horses.
635	Stevens, Roberts & Havell	Portnonnaie and Satchel Frames.
636	do.	Steel Buttons.
637	do.	Steel Hat Buckles.
638	do.	Steel Satchel Locks.
639	do.	Button Hooks.
640	do.	Belt and Gaiter Clasps.
641	do.	Trunk and Bag Trimmings.
642	do.	Patent Skates.
643	do.	Pinking Irons.
644	Miss Eveline L. Dennis	Fine Afghan.
645	do.	Hair Wreath.
646	Ward, Huntington & Dunham	Trunk Boxes, Wood Mouldings and Brackets.
647	William R. Withers	Patent Toy Ball Tossers.
648	C. H. Tyler	Tents, Awnings and Flags.
649	R. A. Hutchinson	Patent Grate Bars.
650	Stephen Grimes	Washing Machines.
651	Hartmann, Schuetz & Co.	Fine Jewelry.
652	Golder & Post	Landau.
653	do.	Brett.
654	do.	Close Quarter Coach.
655	do.	Two Piano Body Buggies.
656	William King & Co.	Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Scroll Work, Brackets, &c.
657	Charles Courtois	Oil Painting, "Basket Peaches," by Bennett.
658	do.	Oil Painting, "Parepa Rosa," by G. Gerhard.
659	do.	Oil Painting, "The Old Church," by Wm. M. Brown.
660	do.	Oil Painting, "The Tale," by Wm. M. Brown.
661	do.	Oil Painting, "View on Long Island," do.
662	do.	Oil Painting, "Study of Oxhearts," do.
663	do.	Oil Painting, "Sheep," by Coe A. Drake.
664	do.	Oil Painting, "Shady Brook," do.
665	do.	Oil Painting, "Kitten," do.
666	do.	Oil Painting, "Summer," by John Hagny.
667	do.	Oil Painting, Washington's "Copy of Gilbert Stuarts," by John Hagny.
668	do.	Oil Painting, "View on the Passaic," by J. Hagny.
669	Frederick Keifer	Gallerie Settings and Mountings for Jewels.
670	Isham Peterson	Washing Soap.
671	Frederick E. Johnson	Upright Steam Engines.
672	Chas. H. Shipman & Bro.	Varnishes—Copal and other varieties.
673	E. P. Spahn	Oil Paintings, Portraits.
674	do.	Photographs.
675	Isaac B. Kilburn	Carriage Bent Work—Rims, Bows, &c.
676	Danklesson, Brack & Schaffer	Wood Turning, in variety.
677	George Peters	Patent Harness Pads.
678	do.	Saddles, American and Mexican.
679	Mrs. Arnold	Fancy Caps.
680	Elmer C. Ward	Lead Pencil Drawing.
681	B. Assman	Hatters' Kettle.
682	do.	Copper Pans, &c., for Jewelers.
683	Charles B. Smith	Chemists' and Druggists' Articles.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
684	James G. Irwin.....	Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.
685	E. C. Robertson.....	Varnishes—Copal and other varieties.
686	George A. Schachtel.....	Patent Extension Platform Step Ladder.
687	John W. Dennison.....	Steam Fire Engine.
688	Mrs. Maria Kirkpatrick.....	Shell Flowers, artistically arranged.
689	J. Cole.....	Model—Full Rigged Ship.
690	S. B. Miller & Co.....	Well Pumps.
691	C. F. Eichhorn.....	Two Oil Paintings, "Fruit."
692	Joseph Beitel.....	Bust, "Seth Boyden."
693	Charles Leroy.....	Plain and Broché Shawls, "the only Broché Shawl manufactory in the country."
694	Maria Dusel.....	Fancy Rosettes.
695	George Donack.....	Tubs, Well Buckets and Kegs.
696	John Roberts.....	Self-Balancing Window.
697	Helen Hune.....	Fancy Tidies.
698	Elenora Geiger.....	Sample Tidy.
699	New Jersey Zinc Co.....	Spelter.
700	do.....	Samples Oxide of Zinc.
701	do.....	Samples Zinc Ore.
702	do.....	Franklinite or Speigelisen.
703	Aaron B. Williams.....	Patent Double Action Spring.
704	Arnold Shaw.....	Patent Hangings, for Sliding Doors.
705	A. B. Underwood.....	Crystal Pens and Indelible Ink.
706	Henry Taylor.....	Platform Spring Wagon.
707	J. Colyer & Co.....	Prince Albert Phaeton.
708	do.....	Extension Top Cabriolet.
709	do.....	Track Sulky (56 Pounds).
710	do.....	Doctor's Phaeton.
711	do.....	Top Buggy.
712	do.....	Skeleton Wagon.
713	do.....	Short Top Brett.
714	John P. Brooks.....	Chair Couplings or Portable Settees.
715	Phineas Jones & Co.....	Wheels, Spokes, &c.
716	Phineas Jones.....	Jones' Patent Hub.
717	Eagle & Allen.....	Plastic Slate Roofing.
718	Charles S. Weldon.....	Model—No Top Trotting Buggy.
719	Kassian Wagner.....	Specimen of Wood Carving, "Amazon and Lion."
720	do.....	Silk Spindle in Bottle, very ingenious.
721	Taylor Brothers.....	Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters.
722	Sommer & Co.....	Fluting Machines.
723	Theo. F. Johnson & Co.....	Coffee, Spices and Baking Powder.
724	Terence Devine.....	Specimen of Cut Glass, for Doors and Windows
725	Lutz & Schultheis.....	Balusters, Newels, Hitching Posts, &c.
726	George Gerhard.....	Oil Painting, Portrait "Groff and Lady."
727	do.....	Oil Painting, "Portrait."
728	Nenninger & Son.....	Table and Stair Oil Cloth, in variety.
729	Lillie Desosway.....	Crochet Tidy.
730	Walter M. Conger.....	Conger's Patent Stove Platforms, in variety.
731	William S. Meeker.....	Boot and Shoe Uppers.
732	Riley & Lynch.....	Fancy Gilt, Steel and Brass Ornaments.
733	do.....	Masonic Emblems.
734	do.....	Campaign Badges.
735	do.....	Military Trimmings.
736	do.....	Pond Lillies, in Wax.
737	Miss C. Sherwood.....	Wax Cross.
738	Louisa J. Martz.....	Wax Flowers.
739	Catharine Horn.....	Wax Fruit.
740	do.....	Worsted Picture.
741	do.....	Hair Picture.
742	John G. Crawford.....	Segars, in variety.
743	Katy Sauerwein.....	Large Counterpane.
744	William Discho.....	Improved Patent Culinary Boiler or Steamer.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
745	Miss Hattie Sanders	Wreath and Cross, in Wax.
746	Michael Schmitzer	Fancy Walnut Bird Cages.
737	Leverich & Enders	Piano Box, Side Bar Trotting Buggy, weight 135 pounds.
748	do.	Prince Albert Phaeton.
749	do.	Park Phaeton (for four persons).
750	do.	Sundown Platform Carriage, pole and shafts.
751	do.	Three-quarter Coupé Clarence Platform Carriage, pole and shafts.
752	do.	Light Top, Side Bar Buggy, weight 250 pounds.
753	William B. Douglass	Patent Whiffletree Coupling.
754	Anna G. W. Kane	Oil Painting, "The First Lesson."
755	William James & Co.	Morticed Hubs, in variety.
756	William Stevely & Co.	Carriage Bent Work, in variety.
757	do.	Wheels and Spokes.
758	Isaac P. Frink	Prismatic Reflecting Chandelier, for Parlors.
759	Emma L. Curtis	Fancy Quilt.
760	Rae & McKechnie	Files and Rasps.
761	Charles Garrabrant	Fine Boots and Shoes.
762	Clark Thread Co.	Automatic Spooling Machine, in motion.
763	do.	Machine for Turning Spools, in motion.
764	do.	Spool Cotton, also the Raw Material in the different stages of manufacture.
765	Mrs. Benjamin J. Mayo	Pond Lillies, in Wax.
766	Patrick Murphy	Patent Horse Shoes, for Race Horses, &c.
767	Elizabeth Stager	Seed Flowers, artistically arranged.
768	J. B. Cockfair	Specimen of Marbleizing.
769	Newark Lime and Cement Company	Farmers' Plaster.
770	do.	Cement.
771	do.	Calcined Plaster.
772	do.	Dentists' Plaster.
773	Manhattan Cloth & Paper Company	Specimens of Russialine Goods, imitation of Leather, made from Paper.
774	John C. Crane	Vase Silkworm Cocoons.
775	Batten, Downing & Co.	Ornamental Enameled Window Glass.
776	Wm. J. Gunning & Co.	Composition Boxes.
777	Miss Sophie B. Ricord	Life Size Bust of her Father, Hon. F. W. Ricord, Mayor of Newark.
778	John M. Enzingmuller	Oil Painting, "Death of Abel."
779	do.	Oil Painting, "Christ in the Temple."
780	do.	Steel Engraving, "History of the United States."
781	C. H. Leonard	Looking Glass and Picture Frames, in variety.
782	Sam'l Hall's Sons & Co.	Doyle's Patent Pulley Block.
783	Atlas Manufacturing Co.	Two Wool Burring Machines.
784	Yates, Wharton & Co.	Gents' Felt Hats, in variety, also the Raw Material through the different stages of manufacture.
785	Mrs. A. Mace	Wax Cross.
786	L. Van Buskirk	Patent Clothes Dryer.
787	Joseph W. Van Sant	Reversible Oscillating Steam Engine.
788	Henry T. Peck	Artificial Teeth and Dentists' Goods.
789	Halsey Patent Box and Case Co.	Vulcanized Rubber Watch Cases and Lockets, "the only Manufactory in the United States."
790	W. F. Bauer	Steel Restorative Compound.
791	Charles Schopfer	Cooperage—Barrels, one, one-half, one-quarter and one-sixth size.
792	do.	Churning Machines.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
793	Charles Schopfer.....	Patent Tub, for Pickling Cabbage.
794	Miss Mary Maynard	Hand Knit Curtain, by a Lady eighty years of age.
795	do.	Three Hand Kuit Tidies, by same Lady.
796	John Geiger.....	Files and Rasps, in variety.
797	John H. Edwards.....	Patent Clothes Dryer.
798	Julius Bartos.....	Crayon Portrait, "General Grant."
799	Miss Bertha Locher.....	Flowers and Wreath, in Wax.
800	J. F. Dodd.....	Crystal Prussiate Potash.
801	Benedict & Mitchell	Patent Trunk Buckles and Loops.
802	Mrs. G. H. Bannister.....	Flowers, in Wax.
803	James H. Thomas.....	Machinery Oils.
804	A. Matzinger	Crayon Drawing.
805	Noon Brothers.....	Conger's Patent Water Filter.
806	Nicholas Groel.....	Patent Trunk and Life Boat, combined.
807	Thomas Ring.....	Model—Full Rigged Yacht.
808	Michael Sheridan	Horse Shoes, for Winter and Summer use.
809	Jones Manufacturing Co.	Patent Scraper Plane.
810	do.	Double Action Work Holder, for Woodworkers' Bench.
811	do.	Patent Gem Laundry Irons.
812	Stephen B. Sanders	Platform Barouche.
813	do.	Perch Barouche.
814	Dobbins & Van Ness.....	Square Box Buggy.
815	Augustus Will.....	Bouquet, in Hair.
816	G. W. Scardefield.....	Oil Paintings, by McDougal.
817	do.	Burnishing Stones, in variety.
819	Mrs. H. M. Cook	Agricultural Wreath.
820	Passmore & Meeker.....	Specimens of California Marble.
821	Sarah Price	Carriage Robe.
822	Mrs. Wm. B. Archer	Worsted Picture, "Mary Queen of Scots, lamenting the Death of the dying Douglass."
823	James R. Sayre, Jr. & Co.	Marble Dust.
824	do.	Calcined Plaster.
825	do.	Hydraulic Cement.
825½	do.	Fire Brick.
826	Thomas Van Wagoner...	Patent Skates.
827	do.	Patent Shade Roller.
828	do.	Patent Jewelers' Benches.
829	Turner & Brown	Extension Tables.
830	Dr. J. Weigand	Specimens of Dentistry.
831	W. L. Fish	Patent Sewing Machine Attachment.
832	Mrs. E. C. Woolson.....	Water Color Picture, "Fruit."
833	do.	Water Color Picture, "Flowers."
834	do.	Water Color Picture, "Easter Morning."
835	Aaron H. Roff.....	Pair of Boots, joined together as one, without seam.
836	W. L. Chase & Co.....	Foot Lathe.
837	do.	Adjustable Scroll Saw.
838	do.	Adjustable Slide Rest.
839	John Sommer	Wood Faucets, in variety.
840	Wm. Drummond & Son	Patent Ash Sifter.
841	W. H. Coates	Harp and Flowers, in Wax.
842	C. Nugent & Co	Morocco, in variety.
843	do.	Alligator Skins, Tanned and Finished.
844	Jeremiah O'Rourke.....	Perspective Views, "Interior Roman Catholic Cathedral."
845	do.	"Bishop's Palace, Newark."
846	do.	"New St. Joseph's Church, Newark."
847	do.	"Seton Hall College."
848	do.	View of Hospital Sisters of Charity, of St. Paul's Church, Princeton, N. J.
849	do.	View Interior same Building.

No.	Exhibitors.	Articles Exhibited.
850	do.	.....Crayon Drawing, "Lady in the time of Henry VIII."
851	do.	.....Crayon Drawing, "Turkish Prince."
852	Charles Foect	.....Calla Plant.
853	Henry F. Edwards	.....Model of Schooner, Full Rigged.
854	John E. McGrath	.....Pearl Buttons, in variety.
855	A. E. Hedden	.....Taxidermy—Butcher Bird and Sparrow.
856	A. Bertram	.....Architectural Drawing.
857	M. Gabriel	.....Hub Bands, Gold and Silver Plated.
858	Bosch Brothers	.....Door Locks, in variety.
859	do.	.....Door Plates, Knobs and Numbers, Silver Plated.
860	C. O. Ripley	.....Telegraph Arms, Brackets and Pins.
861	do.	.....Base Ball Bats, &c.
862	William Blum	.....Patent Harness and Trace Buckles.
863	Theresa Korb	.....Afghan.
864	P. W. Vail & Co.	.....Gents' Felt Hats and Hat Materials, from the Fine Fur to the manufactured article.
865	T. P. Howell & Co	.....Fancy Wool Mats, in variety.
866	do.	.....Fancy Wool Foot Muffs.
867	Corey & Stewart	.....Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
868	Daniel Troxell	.....Child's Carriage, with Patent Brake.
869	E. S. Nelson (colored)	.....Gold Ear Drops and Knobs.
870	I. W. Nuttman	.....Oil Painting, "Fruits."
871	do.	.....Chinese Fan, cut from one piece of wood.
872	Miss Elizabeth Neumann	.....Worsted Work Slippers.
873	Miss Abby Dodd	.....Burr Picture Frames.
874	E. A. Underwood	.....Photographic Views, "Reaper, Binder and Mower."
875	Howard W. Ilsley	.....Drawing, "Locomotive Engine."
876	John Hough	.....Ancient Castle, composed of Metal.

Miscellaneous.

The following is a copy of Agreement of Subscribers to the Enterprise :

The undersigned, believing an Exhibition of the Products of Newark Industry *exclusively* ; to be held at the Rink Grounds in August next, at a season of the year when customers and strangers from all parts of the world visit the City of New York ; and the attractive features of a NEWARK EXHIBITION, where would be brought together the *great variety* of Newark Manufactures (the extent of which in no other manner can be realized), would draw to this city a multitude of visitors, thereby adding wealth in various ways, and be beneficial, not only to the public in general, but to the great MANUFACTURING INTERESTS through which *Newark holds its rank* ;

Therefore, we do hereby agree to place in the aforesaid Exhibition, articles of our own manufacture, and

To further the aforesaid Exhibition, we do hereby agree to pay the amount opposite our respective names, or such per cent. of the same as may be required.

The par value of each share to be twenty-five (25) dollars, and all persons subscribing that sum to become Shareholders.

The Shareholders to elect from *their* number a Board of Managers, and they, such other officers as they may deem expedient for the management of the said Exhibition, at a meeting of said Shareholders to be called by notice duly given through the public press ; at which meeting the election shall be decided by a majority of the Shareholders then and there represented.

To the end that the benefits arising from said Exhibition may be still further extended, we do agree that after all expenses of the said Exhibition are paid, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars (or more, as a majority of the shares represented may determine), shall be *donated* to each of the several Benevolent Institutions of this City, to wit : " St. Barnabas' Hospital," " St. Michael's Hospital," " Newark Orphan Asylum," " Foster Home," " German Hospital," " Home for Aged Women," " Female Charitable Society," " St. Mary's Orphan Asylum," " Boy's Lodging House," and " Home for the Friendless ;" the surplus to be divided *pro rata* among the Shareholders.

The restrictive character of the said Exhibition, as to the entries of articles, is understood not to apply to particular individuals or branches of Manufacture, but is opened to all citizens, all branches of industry of Newark, subject to such rules and regulations as the said Board of Managers may prescribe.

The following Circulars were also prepared and extensively circulated :

At a meeting of the citizens of Newark, held in Library Hall on Wednesday evening, April 3d. the Mayor, F. W. RECORD, presiding, the project of a Newark Industrial Exhibition was heartily indorsed, and it was unanimously decided to hold an Exhibition of Newark Industries. At a subsequent meeting of subscribers, a Board of Managers was chosen, who organized and elected permanent officers of the Institution.

The design of this enterprise is :

First. To inaugurate a series of Annual Exhibitions at which the mechanical art of the city of Newark, in all its departments, may be shown upon an extended scale, and under circumstances most favorable for comparison and study—similar in character to those so successful in Birmingham and Manchester.

Second. To demonstrate that in the city of Newark, with a population of 115,000, there are to be found productions embracing almost the entire range of man's handicraft.

The geographical position of Newark is peculiarly favorable for manufacturing, being adjacent to the great city of New York, while its facilities for transportation and travel at all times, by rail, water or free road communication, are unequalled in this country.

The Exhibition will be held at the Rink, the location of which is unexceptionable, while its size and construction, together with the adjacent grounds, will afford an excellent opportunity for display, comfort and security.

Ample steam power will be provided, thus securing the advantages of displaying machinery in full operation, also everything necessary for the accommodation of exhibitors.

The restrictive character of the Exhibition as to the entries of articles, is not to apply to particular individuals or branches of manufacture, but it is open to all citizens, all branches of industry of Newark, subject to such rules as the Board of Managers may prescribe.

The mechanic, the inventor, the manufacturer, the artist and others of Newark are invited to bring the products of their minds and industry, from the mighty engine to the delicate productions of the female hand.

The distribution of medals and the award of premiums of whatsoever kind to exhibitors having been dispensed with, will enable all to present their manufactures and productions to the public view upon their respective merits, and without fear of biased judgment or unjust comparison.

In its conception it is liberal. While its doors are open to exhibitors without price, it enables the manufacturer with limited means (by subscribing for one or more shares) to reap a benefit from the surplus he helps to create, aside from the publicity it gives his name and business.

The shares are but twenty-five (25) dollars each, ten per cent. of same to be paid the first of July.

This Exhibition is intended for the benefit of Newark, to stimulate all branches of industry—hence the Board of Managers deem it for the best interests of our city that there should be a full representation of all its productions. They do therefore earnestly request all who feel an interest in our progress and future prosperity, to make this, the first Exhibition of Newark Industries, a success so complete that it will appear before the world as one worthy of the city. This can be done by every one within its limits who manufactures any article whatsoever, placing such upon exhibition. All should therefore signify their intention to participate therein immediately, or before June 1st, to enable the Board of Managers to make the necessary arrangements in accordance therewith.

It is particularly desired that all who have already signified their purpose to exhibit goods, or intend so to do, will communicate to the SECRETARY a clear and brief account, in writing, of their respective peculiar merits and novelties, a description of the same, and the space required. THE SECRETARY WILL GIVE ANY DESIRED INFORMATION RELATIVE THERETO, and will receive and file all applications for space. The Board of Managers reserve the right to regulate the amount of space to be occupied by each exhibitor.

To the Mercantile Community throughout the Country :

The manufacturers of the city of Newark, N. J., have made arrangements to hold, during the latter part of August, extending into September, an exhibition of their manufactured products. These embrace almost everything within range of the mechanical arts. There is scarcely a mercantile establishment in the country whose stock consists of manufactured articles, which will not be able to find manufactured in Newark, or its immediate vicinity, enough variety of goods to largely replenish that stock. This can be done at prices which would make it to the interest of the parties concerned to purchase to the full extent of their requirements the goods manufactured here. The demonstration of this fact to the entire mercantile community is one of the objects of this Industrial Exhibition.

It is designed to carry out the affair in a manner hitherto unexampled in this country ; it being intended to equal any previous efforts of this nature by the exhibition of the manufactured products of this city alone.

Newark, in proportion to its size, its population being over 115,000, is more largely engaged in the mechanical branches, and produces goods in greater variety than any other city in the United States. Its nearness to the great centre of exchange and commerce, has in part over-shadowed these facts ; and the abundant manufacturing resources of the city have not hitherto been fully realized by the trade of the country, even not fully appreciated by its own citizens. The trade throughout the country are hereby fully assured that all concerned in Newark realize the importance of making the Exhibition a great sample-house, so to speak, of their manufactured goods. It will at once be seen that the opportunity is a grand one for the trade to inspect in a collected mass the manufactures of Newark, and thus gather information that cannot but be of the first importance to them. The time selected is when the large proportion of the buyers of the country visit New York for the selection of their Fall and Winter purchases. It is urged upon all such to so arrange their trips that they may stop a short time at Newark during the continuance of the Exhibition. Newark is within half an hour's ride of the great metropolis, by upwards of one hundred and seventy-five trains a day, running from early morning till midnight, leaving New York by the Liberty, Courtland, Barclay and Desbrosses streets ferries.

The accompanying circular originally addressed to the manufacturers here, will show that the management is in control of gentlemen fully responsible for the complete success of the undertaking.

While laudable municipal pride is, in large part, a prompting motive with the manufacturers in getting up this display of their wares, it would be idle in this utilitarian age to pretend that the advantages to be derived from an increase of business, have not all the force which belongs to them. They are satisfied, however, that whoever may become their customers through their visit then, will derive that benefit which always arises from purchasing in the best markets.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1st, 1872.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Rink and grounds will be open for the reception of Goods every day, Sundays excepted, from the 10th until the 20th day of August.

2. The Committee on Reception of Goods will receive, at their discretion, all articles offered for exhibition.

3. There will be no entrance fee or charge for space, excepting for those who may derive an income therefrom, by sales then and there made.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to regulate the amount of space occupied by each exhibitor, or to change the location as exigencies may require ; also to admit, if deemed advisable, manufacturers from outside the city to exhibit their goods, where in their judgment they do not conflict with those of Newark.

4. The name and residence of the exhibitor and manufacturer or producer, must be entered in a blank form of certificate, and be signed by the exhibitor or his agent. If this certificate is approved, a member of the committee will countersign it, and designate the department in which each article is to be located.

The Secretary will then make out a card or label to be attached to each article, which shall state its name, by whom entered, and the department to which it has been assigned.

5. A season ticket shall then be furnished to the exhibitor or his agent, on which he must place his signature, and upon which shall be printed the following :

This ticket admits one person only, is not transferable, and will be retained by the doorkeeper when presented by any other person than the one whose signature it bears, unless it is accompanied by a note from the owner thereof, certifying that the bearer is charged with the care of his goods.

In case of the loss of such ticket, the exhibitor is requested to give immediate notice in writing to that effect to the Secretary of the Board, to prevent the loss of goods, as such tickets are taken as sufficient evidence of ownership in delivering articles at the close of the Exhibition.

6. Exhibitors requiring assistants to be in constant attendance, must apply to the Committee on Exhibition for tickets of admission for such assistants.

7. The classification of articles on exhibition is divided into the several departments, as follows :

I.—DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF DWELLINGS.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF DRESS AND HANDICRAFT.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

VI.—DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOMMUNICATION.

VII.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

VIII.—DEPARTMENT OF TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

8. The space set apart for the display of articles on exhibition, will be apportioned so as to best accommodate the several departments designated in the classification.

No exhibitor will be allowed to remove any article on exhibition without the consent of the Board of Managers, until after the close of the Exhibition.

9. Ample steam power will be provided to operate machinery. To secure the right to show a machine in motion, the proprietor of such machine should state in his application for space the width of his driving belt, the diameter of the pulley, its speed, and the power required to drive it.

10. The Managers will erect the main line of shafting and provide the main line of gas and water pipes, but any attachments to either must be made under their direction, at the expense of the exhibitor to be benefitted thereby.

11. Whenever practicable, articles should be placed in glass cases.

12. Apprentices offering articles of their own workmanship must give, at the time of the entry, a certificate from their employers, stating their age and the time they served at the art.

13. No nostrums or articles of that nature, made and sold exclusively by the inventor or his agent, will be allowed a place in the Exhibition. Spirit gas, burning fluids, benzine, volatile hydro-carbons, fireworks, gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and all other explosive compounds peremptorily excluded. No petroleum shall be exhibited, unless it will stand the fire-test of 110 degrees Fah. required by the State law, and then only in quantities not exceeding ten ounces, unless by permission of the Board of Managers. They also reserve the right to reject any other articles they may deem objectionable.

14. The Managers wish it distinctly understood that all articles on exhibition are at the entire risk of the owners.

Efficient measures will, however, be taken to protect the property of each exhibitor, which will be always under his charge, but in no case will the Managers become responsible for such property.

15. Proper order will at all times be preserved by an efficient police, who will be present to prevent offenses against exhibitors and visitors.

Persons who witness any violations of order are earnestly requested to report the same to the General Superintendent or to the Managers.

16. Applications embracing a license to sell commodities upon the grounds of the Exhibition, shall be referred to the Board of Managers, who will regulate the same and affix a proper fee for such privileges, but no spirituous or malt liquors of any kind or character shall be sold in or upon the premises under their jurisdiction.

17. The Exhibition will be open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A.M. to 10¹/₂ P.M.

18. No premium or anything in lieu thereof, will be awarded or given to any exhibitor or any others connected with the Exhibition.

19. Letters relating to the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary of the Newark Industrial Exhibition, who will give any desired information and file all applications for space and entry.

20. The prices of admission will be: Single admission, 30 cents; Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Schools will be admitted as a body, in charge of their teachers, at reduced rates, made known by the Secretary upon application.

CIRCULAR SENT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4, 1872.

M

DEAR SIR:

*There is placed to your credit \$.....,
the same awaiting your order at the office of the Secretary, 758
Broad Street.*

A. M. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

The Board of Managers met recently to hear a report of the Finance Committee, the report having been deferred in order to enable the committee to dispose of the building materials and other property belonging to the old organization to the best advantage, so as to commence anew as a chartered Institution. The report shows very gratifying results, when it is taken into consideration that the real source of income (unlike expositions held elsewhere, where exhibitors are charged for entry and space), was the mere pittance of twenty-five cents at the door. The single admission was thirty cents; but since a large majority of the tickets were sold four for one dollar, the average was about twenty-five cents; and also considering the great expense attending the first Exhibition of this nature, in putting up buildings to be torn down, thereby necessitating much loss, in placing the grounds and buildings in proper order, and otherwise rendering the same agreeable for exhibitors and visitors.

The exhibit shows, that had it not been for the obligation in the agreement of subscribers, donating One Hundred Dollars to each of the Benevolent Institutions of the city (one Institution not specified in the agreement—"St. Peter's Orphan Asylum and Kindergarten"—also receiving donation), there would have been a dividend of nearly 11 per cent. for the shareholders. They will, however, feel a pride and satisfaction in knowing that (aside from receiving back every dollar) their investment was not idle, but served a two-fold purpose; that, while furthering the Exhibition, which has proven so beneficial to the city at large, its earnings will go to objects of charity.

The Board will call a meeting of the Subscribers to hear a detailed report of the finances, when matters are fully settled.

It is earnestly desired that all the subscribers in the Exhibition of 1872 should become subscribers in the new organization for 1873. The par value of the stock (\$25) and conditions of payment are the same as of 1872, and it is hoped the new Institution will be productive of far greater results than that of 1872.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following is a condensed statement of the Financial Report, and the resolution adopted at the final meeting of Subscribers to the Exhibition held in Upper Library Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 21, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Tickets.....	\$25,792 01	
Building Materials and other Property.....	3,700 00	
Sundry Sources.....	1,302 45	
	<hr/>	
	\$30,794 46	
Subscriptions.....	10,475 00	
	<hr/>	\$41,269 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising, Printing, &c.....	\$3,725 62	
Concerts and Instrumental Music.....	2,789 50	
Postage, Stationery, Books, etc.....	300 00	
Clerk Hire, Collecting, Canvassing, etc.....	962 50	
Rents.....	3,415 00	
New Buildings.....	6,692 53	
Gas and Water.....	1,222 59	
Frink's Patent Reflectors.....	1,580 00	
Gas Fixtures, Plumbing, etc.....	1,435 42	
Coal and Wood.....	127 02	
Insurance.....	340 21	
Machinery, etc.....	1,272 49	
Extra work. Ticket and other offices, Galleries, Tables, &c., and various repairs in and about the Exhibition grounds, tearing down and disposing of buildings, also other ex- penses incidental thereto, such as Patent Tickets, Ticket Agents, Watchmen, and other help, Labor, Furniture, Decorations, Signs, Flags, and other incidentals.....	5,831 58	
	<hr/>	\$29,694 46
To the several Charitable Institutions—		
St. Barnabas' Hospital.....	100 00	
St. Michael's Hospital.....	100 00	
Newark Orphan Asylum.....	100 00	
Foster Home.....	100 00	
German Hospital.....	100 00	
Home for Aged Women.....	100 00	
Female Charitable Society.....	100 00	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	100 00	
Boys' Lodging House.....	100 00	
Home for the Friendless.....	100 00	
St. Peter's Orphan Asylum and Kindergarten.....	100 00	
Subscriptions.....	10,475 00	
	<hr/>	\$41,269 46

Resolved. That as subscribers to the fund raised for the purpose of making a collective display of the manufacturing industries of Newark, we desire to express our gratification and pride at the complete success of the undertaking and we hereby tender our thanks and congratulations to the efficient Board of Managers, both for the good of Newark advanced thereby and for its financial success, believing, that while the interests of the subscribers were ever zealously guarded, no short-sighted policy of economy ever characterized the management.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Atha B. & Co.	Demarest N. J. & Co.	Hawes J. H. G.
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The Succeeding Exhibitions.

The success which crowned the Exhibition of 1872, was so marked, that at its close a permanent association met with prompt support. "The Newark Industrial Institute" was organized, a charter obtained, and it continued the great work under the following officers and Board of Directors :

OFFICERS :

President, HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY.

1st Vice Pres't, THOMAS B. PEDDIE. *2d Vice Pres't*, JAMES M. DURAND.

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Stock was promptly subscribed, property purchased and buildings erected. September 29, 1873, the Second Exhibition was formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. I. H. McILVAINE and a brief address by President HALSEY, who introduced Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, the orator of the evening.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Invited to address you at an hour too late, with my other engagements, to make such preparation as I consider worthy of the occasion, I yet could not to my fellow-citizens refuse to give expression to the congratulations which the occasion calls forth. We have not come to-night to pay our court to the Muses, or to do special homage to high art, but we have come to devote this spacious and well-ordered building to the skill and industry of the Newark mechanic. And now to those mechanical arts and employments which tend to develop the hidden wealth of nature, to embellish social life, and to furnish much of that variety of convenience and pleasure we dearly enjoy.

After an allusion to the purposes of the building, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN continued thus :

Hereafter, while the poet, the orator and the historian shall, from year to year, at the appointed time, in the Lyceum enjoy their classic enchantments, while our worthy farmers, from many a fruitful hill and fertile valley, shall gather the fruits of the ground and lay them on the altar of Ceres, here the manufacturers of this Birmingham of America will exhibit the products of their toil and the specimens of the progress of mechanical skill; while the young journeyman will bring forward the evidence of his ingenuity and handiwork, until old Vulcan shall be propitiated, and his charming spouse, Venus, through the agency of many a fair daughter, will smile upon the young mechanic.

This Institution and the prosperity it evidences are the result and outgrowth of the sterling integrity and frugal industry which characterized the men of New England who, more than two centuries ago, moored their barks to the shores of the Passaic, honestly purchased the land of the aborigines, and then planted the germ of this prosperous city. It is pleasant to stop and contemplate the example and character of these fathers, to consider the trying, toilsome antecedents which made them the men to found a city, and thus call to mind our alliance with much departed excellence.

In our broad streets and beautiful parks we have the evidence of the liberality of their views. In their setting apart a range of lots to be given to the first mechanics that permanently settled among them, we have the beginning of our present extended manufactures, and in the early entry in the book of Selectmen, in the words, "Resolved that John Collms be employed to instruct our children and servants in as much of English reading, writing and arithmetic as he can teach," we have the beginning of a public school instruction which is probably as perfect and as efficient as that of any other city. In their establishing courts of justice of their own and a representative municipal government, we have that spirit of independence which soon culminated all over the land in the great Declaration; and from their simple and devout worship has sprung the hundred churches of the living God, which bring us blessings and bespeak our gratitude. The settlement of our town was characterized by the fullest liberty and purest religion.

It must have been a beautiful sight to have seen on a peaceful Sabbath a whole community in its best attire meeting on the plane of equality, which is alike unfriendly to pride and servility, and offering up its devotions at a common altar. Such institutions as we enjoy could only have been established by such men; and let us never forget that the same moral influence is necessary to establish and to perpetuate.

When, as now, we behold around us a desolation of character undermining the very foundation of public confidence, when each day reveals some violation of trust, some defalcation, shaking the strong man and bringing penury and want to infirm widowhood and piteous orphanage; when a guilty haste to be rich is poisoning the very foundations of integrity, it is assuredly no time to weaken any moral influence and to suffer the ramparts of virtue to be broken down.

It is a matter of congratulation, which I may not omit to state, that in half a century not one of our monetary institutions has passed into the hands of a receiver; that no defalcation of one of their officers has been revealed, and that our people as a mass, content with the legitimate rewards of honest industry, have not fallen victims to the guilty, gambling greed for wealth.

Formerly, when almost the entire trade of the city was with the Southern States, on several occasions our manufacturers lost the entire work of years by the defaults of the South, but they only redoubled their energy, paid their debt, continued their industries, and seemed to wrench prosperity from misfortune; and, at the beginning of the war, when the market for our manufactures was destroyed by the secession of the South, it is wonderful with what versatility our industries were directed into hundreds of new channels, so that to-day I suppose there is as great a variety of manufactures in Newark as in any city of like size.

Not to mention the numerous nooks and corners where the individual mechanic plies his manly toil, we have a thousand manufacturing establishments employing 30,000 hands in two hundred different branches of manufacture, with an annual pay-roll of \$15,000,000 and a capital of \$30,000,000, which give an annual product of \$70,000,000 of wealth.

Sir, there is everything in our origin, our past history and our present condition, to induce us to stand by the bulwarks of our prosperity, industry, temperance and integrity.

The prosperity of this city is further attributable to that wise system of fostering American industry which has, to a greater or less degree, been the policy of every Administration. Regular and remunerative labor for the people is the greatest of our national blessings. The school in which a man is taught to contend with hunger and cold, and with the difficulties which physical laws present, and to overcome them, is of more importance than any other. The citizen thus not only secures for himself and his the comforts of life, but gains that energy, endurance and conscious dignity which are essential to the character of a free man.

It is the law of our being that we must labor or perish. The idler everywhere must give way to the man of industry, just as the fishing, dancing tribe must move off at the approach of the regulated labor of civilization.

Industry, too, whether of the hands or head, is ordained of Heaven to drain society of vice and to give growth to virtue, and is sacred. It is the noble channel cut through the mud swamps of existence, drawing the sour, festering water from every blade of grass, until the pestilential morass is converted into a fertile meadow with its clear flowing river.

It is the business of a government to look after its industrial interests. It has something more to do than to suppress crime and keep the peace, knowing that it is of the first importance that the people should possess the many and varied blessings that flow from industry. The Government can properly see to it that the American artisan buys his food of the American farmer, and that the American farmer buys his manufactured articles of the American artisan, by enacting laws making it the interest of each to do so.

As to the extremely benign and charitable view which holds that we should remember that the subjects of other governments are our brethren, and that we should not discriminate against their labor, my reply to the people of other countries is that we have opened the portals of our land and told them to come and bid them welcome; and to other governments we say, "If you wish to reduce your labor to the starvation standard, and if, by reason of the effect which time and the aggregation of capital has given your manufacturers, you propose to crush our comparatively immature industries, we will close our doors against your aggression, and we do not violate true charity in so doing."

While the price of labor in competing nations is materially less than in this country, I cannot avoid the conclusion that non-protection is discrimination against American industry.

But our example is having and will continue to have its effect in other lands; and when the price of labor abroad shall be the same as labor here, then, if they want free trade, let it come, and you will see American enterprise triumphant.

Mr. President, whatever may be the conclusions of thoughtless vanity, the pursuits of the mechanic are of equal dignity with any other. Man has a spiritual and physical nature, and those avocations which improve the latter merit high consideration as well as those that have the former for their object, because the two natures of man constitute a unit. The part the mechanic has performed in the history of the world's progress does not solicit but commands our respect. Look at it. In former ages the ability to read was confined to very few. Books were rare and expensive, and the living oracles of God were chained in the cloister or hidden in the monastery. The knowledge that existed was transient, depending on the living teacher, or on some single manuscript that was always liable to be destroyed. The type and the printing press are the mighty power that has dispelled ignorance, and is the power that has multiplied copies of valuable books, so that no hostile hordes can now extinguish the light of knowledge any more than they can put out the million stars that glow and twinkle in the "Milky Way."

Holding fast to each step of progress, the course of knowledge is now onward. It is the press that has placed not the book but the library at every man's disposal; that has enabled one mind to reach a million, and that every morning gives us a diary of the world's thoughts and doings for the day preceding.

It is the mechanic that constructs the press and the type; he smelts the ores of which they are constructed: he builds the furnaces, the wagons, the implements, and all the paraphernalia necessary to the supply of this "lever of Archimedes that is moving the world."

Formerly the several kingdoms of the earth were insulated localities, with little intercourse or sympathy. The timid navigator crept along the shore and trembled as he looked at the expanse before him. Now the different people of the earth are merged into the World's Republic, and such a human sympathy is awakened that every cry of oppression vibrates from heart to heart around the planet. The mechanic art has supplied the world with the magnetic needle, the ocean steamer, the submarine telegraph, and these are the instrumentalities that have made the world one family and warmed into being the brotherhood of man.

Science demands our respect, almost our reverence, but it is nothing but vain theory without the mechanical arts as its handmaiden. The astronomer without his telescope, his object glass and chronometer is a dreamer, the chemist without his crucible and instruments for nicely measuring quantities is a mere guesser. Science, without the aid of the mechanic, is mere speculation.

Let no one depreciate the usefulness and dignity of a mechanic's life. I take, it is true, a striking example when I mention SETH BOYDEN, whom it is well to remember to-night. By reason of his invention of the "cut off" to control steam, the machine to split leather and make hat bodies, his process of making patent leather, malleable iron and Russia iron, if measured by the scale of practical usefulness, he was the peer of any man.

I find in an old book this sentiment: "In the eye of reason and of the universal patent every honest station of life is equally honorable, since they are all parts of the great social body which His wisdom planned and His power preserved."

The demand for the labor of mechanics is constantly increasing and his field of usefulness widening. For ages the progress of true mechanical arts was slow. The application of water to turn a wheel was not known to the lettered Greeks, and not known in Rome until about the beginning of the Christian era. The wind-mill was an invention of many centuries later, the saw-mill dates about the sixteenth century, the suction pump was not known in China until introduced by Europeans, and is not now used in Asia. But at this day nature from her storehouse of hidden wealth seems inclined to supply every want of man, and the mechanic stands ready to aid her.

Human muscle becoming unequal to the demands of labor, the gigantic power of steam is revealed. The use of steam has created the necessity of more fuel, and the inexhaustible mines of coal are opened. Frequent and quick intercourse created by steam has made a demand for a more speedy communication of intelligence, and the telegraph meets the call. The increased commerce of the world creates the demand for more gold to represent it, and California opens her treasures. Who can estimate the multitudinous demands these developments have made on the mechanical art in its thousand branches?

And now, again, another demand is to be made. The farmer of the West having subdued the forests and cultivated his land, prodigal nature pours into his lap her wealth until there is not room enough to receive it. Thus is created a demand for increased facilities to send the surplus products to the seaboard that they may reach the markets of the world. The prosperity of the farmer, the interests of the nation, and the obligations of philanthropy to the world, all require that this demand should be met, and it assuredly will be; not, however, by the confiscation of existing highways—not by the destruction of public confidence, so that capital will shun enterprise. It will not be accomplished by impairing contracts or by a war on vested rights. No, sir; no matter what may be the petulant expressions of an hour of excitement, the farmers of this country have proven that they hate repudiation and that public faith is as dear to them as their sacred honor, and they will never violate it.

No! This great demand for transportation is to be met by the improvement of our natural channels—by helping internal navigation here and there. The States bordering on the lakes can reach the seaboard by the lakes, the

St. Lawrence and the Erie Canal. The States on the Mississippi can reach the ocean by that river and the Gulf; and the vast and fertile garden between those waters, by connecting by canal the Ohio, Kenawba and the James rivers, and thus reach the sea at Hampton Roads; and, still further, by a great trunk road across the continent elevated so as to avoid snow obstruction by excavation on either side of the road, and fed by the roads which ramify each State.

The railroad companies of the land have no monopoly. Capital stands ready to invest wherever it can be protected and where it can get a return. This problem of transportation will soon be solved, and by aid of the pick and shovel-makers, the wagon-makers, the furnace-builders, the iron-forgers, the car and engine manufacturers, and one thousand other branches of mechanical art, the solution will soon be an existing reality.

But how preposterous it would be to attempt these enterprises without the brawny arm of the American mechanic!

There is one other subject to which this Institution should not be indifferent. Having called your attention to that, I have done. This nation is yet in its infancy, and this is the time to give direction to its important interests. It is, however, rapidly maturing. In the year 1900 it is estimated we will have a population of 100,000,000. Of our public lands 162,000,000 acres have been sold, 260,000,000 of acres have been granted, properly or improperly, to railroads as subsidies. We have given of swamp lands 43,000,000 to the States in which they are supposed to lie; 50,000,000 of acres for military services; 20,000,000 have been entered as homesteads to actual settlers. We shall have 1,400,000,000 of acres, one-half of which, however, is in Alaska and in the great American Desert, and at the present time of little value. Now, in my opinion, enough of the remaining lands should be devoted to endowing in each State a National School, affording scientific instruction adapted to the mechanical and agricultural requirements of the age and country. These schools should give systematic instruction in mathematics as applied to physics, in chemistry, in mineralogy, metallurgy, as applied to manufactures, and in the modern languages. Mere purely literary instruction should be excluded, being abundantly provided for in our numerous excellent colleges.

It is the right of the bone and sinew of the country that a portion of the remnant of the public domain should be rescued from misappropriation and applied to instructing the sons of the industrial classes in a practical knowledge which will afford benefit as enduring as the firm earth from which the endowment is sought.

This is a republic of knowledge as well as of government; and the fact that the sons of those devoted to the pursuits of industry have not the time or the means to go through a course of instruction in Greek, Latin, logic, rhetoric, history and abstract mathematics, is no reason why they should not be instructed in practical science, especially in the principles of the art to which they propose to devote their lives and energies. Thus instructed the mechanic finds other and better modes of doing that which is before him, he gains new skill, and difficulties are more easily remedied.

His mind is awake; the light of science has fallen upon him. Profiting by the experience of others and by his own inventions, his avocation is his delight. He is, in fact, a more elevated and intelligent man, and better prepared to receive that sublime truth, the acceptance of which is the end and object of life.

The measure will be before the coming Congress. Let this Institution see to it that the children of the mechanics of Newark and their children's children have secured to them, in a shape that will bring nothing but blessing, their share of the public domain. [Immense applause.]

The Exposition thus auspiciously opened continued until December 2d, a period of nine weeks and three days, and it was numerously attended and highly successful. The display of manufactured goods was the most remarkable ever witnessed, and great interest was manifested by the visitors in the processes

of manufacturing given in the building, clearly indicating that this feature of the Exhibition was not only attractive but conveyed much information to both old and young. Exhibitions were also held during 1874 and 1875. The aggregate value of goods exhibited during these exhibitions was \$2,000,000; the number of visitors 350,000. Changes were made in the Board of Directors: Mr. DAVID M. MEEKER was chosen President, PHINEAS JONES and CHARLES N. LOCKWOOD First and Second Vice Presidents, and LORENZO BOYDEN, CHARLES E. YOUNG, CYRUS CURRIER and HENRY H. MILLER were added to the Board of Directors.

The Exhibition of 1875 was opened to the State, with remarkably fine exhibits from various sections. All were marked with stirring events, aside from the display of industries, and accomplished the good purpose for which they were designed. The greatest success, however, attended that of 1873, which was so auspiciously opened before the great wave of financial distress swept over the country. Prominent among the events were the visits of the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy; the Methodist Board of Bishops; the National Carriage Makers' Association, representing firms from all parts of the country; the Trenton Board of Trade, in a body; General W. T. Sherman, with his aid-de-camp, Gen. Audenreid; Gen. Geo. A. Custer; delegation of sixteen Indian Chiefs from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes, who were on their way to Washington to see the "Great Father;" the "Press" night, when nearly all the newspapers in New Jersey and many in New York were represented; the visit of the Austrian Ambassador and Chief Manager of the Vienna Exposition; Minister of State of Guatemala, Central America, and other distinguished heads of Departments of State of this and other countries; and all were enthusiastic in their admiration and praises of the Exhibition.

The entertainments of vocal and instrumental concerts and lectures were of the highest order. Among the performers were Mme. Titiens, Mme. Marie Salvotti, Mdll'e Ridenti, Miss Clementine Lasar, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mrs. Dora Steele, Miss Annie Borie, Miss Lena Luckstone, Miss Annie Buckley, Miss Annie Mackenzie, Mme. Bouliguy, Mme. De Lusson, Miss Emma Cranch, Miss Hannah Moore Sproston, Mrs. Ellen Grashof, Mrs. Cannon, Frank Remmertz, Ch. Fritsch, Fred. Steins, Fred. Haendel, Daniel Reichel, Geo. Simpson, W.

J. Hill, Frank Bartlett. Concerts were given by 200 of Newark's best musicians, by the Aurora, Eintracht, Arion and Germania Singing Societies; the Young Apollo Club of 25 boys; Newark Choral Union; the Centennial Union; Crescent Quartet Club; Old Folks; Theodore Thomas' superb orchestra; the musical drama "Belshazzar," and by David Lyon, the Boy Pianist. Levy, Arbuckle, Bent and Ward were the cornetists; Le-Faber, saxophone; Boehm, Morelli, clarionetists; Mollach, euphonium; Jasper, oboe; Stoll, althorn; De Carlo, Carl Wehner, flutists; Von Bülow, Miss Pauline Stobaeus, pianists; Wieniowski, Herr Sander, Miss Matilda Toedt, Cohn, violinists. There were entertainments also by noted bands, the famous Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment; Downing's Ninth Regiment; Grafulla's Seventh Regiment; Dodsworth's of New York; Reinhard's, Jefferson, Second Regiment and Thistle bands of Newark; the Weber, Strauss and Wagner concerts; aside from musical entertainments, a grand Floral display; a rare collection of animals and birds; paintings—"The Prodigal Son," by Dubufe, "The Last Judgment," by Lockwood, "Pope Pius IX.," by Healy, and other works of art were exhibited.

A paper, "The Newark Industrial Programme," edited by SAMUEL TOOMBS, was daily published on the premises.

The panic of 1873 was a serious misfortune which the enterprise of the Board of Directors could not avert. It fell upon the Exhibition in the very midst of its brilliant career. That disaster, which cast its baneful effects upon almost every branch of industry, paralyzing trade, wrecking fortunes, and blasting the prosperity and hopes of thousands, showed its effects still more seriously in our Newark industries in 1874. This feeling increased with the pressure of hard times, and 1875 found a majority of the manufacturers in a condition that would not warrant any extra expense, and those who could, desired to participate in the great Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and could not devote the time necessary to prepare for both exhibitions, and so bent all their energies in that direction. The officers and Board of Directors were indefatigable in their exertions, nobly devoting their time and means to this great enterprise which added so much to the renown of our city, and the good effects of which will extend to future generations. Not unfrequently have manufacturers informed the writer of the receipt of foreign orders based upon the exhibition of their wares

at the Newark Exposition, and aside from the financial or business benefit derived therefrom, its educational character is universally admitted to have been of the highest type, and that our citizens in general, both old and young, have realized its elevating and refining influences.

After the Exhibition of 1875, under influences of the distressed times, it was decided to temporarily suspend operations. Though the Institute still exists as a corporate body, with its valuable charter covering a wide field of usefulness, and although kept alive and a Board of Directors annually elected in accordance with the law, no effort to renew an Exhibition of Industries has since been made. But, with a revival of business a new interest is awakened and the inquiry is, When shall we have another Exhibition that will astonish the world?

The local press, be it remembered, with a due appreciation of the importance of these exhibitions of industries to Newark, ever lent their powerful influence to the cause.

A. M. HOLBROOK,
Secretary.

Appended are a few of the many extracts from the press, showing the good accomplished for Newark and the benefits derived from these Exhibitions.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

It is not to satisfy a local or personal pride, or to make a pretty raree-show for young ladies and children to walk through and say, "How nice!" Its real purpose is to encourage industry by advertising the excellence of our work and so selling our goods. There is nothing of the braggart or the sentimentalist about it. We are a manufacturing people. Our version of the "pursuit of happiness" is to enlarge the market for our products and to let all purchasers know that "Newark make" is synonymous with excellence. The Fair is a legitimate and honest advertisement for all our commercial enterprises and means business. It should be supported on that principle and its name and fame should be sounded in the ears of customers throughout the land. At the same time there mingles with this practical spirit a high feeling of what we may call local patriotism, a love of the home ways and a pride in home achievements. The man who does not love his city will probably have no deep affection for his country.

From the Coal and Iron Record.

Industrial exhibitions usually comprehend the results of National, State or district industries, gaining importance from extent of territory, as well as the larger number of exhibitors. But in this instance the city of Newark rejects all beyond the confines of her own city limits, boldly, and not without justification, depending upon the celebrity of her own manufactories, as well for variety and merit as for number and importance. Impressed with the magnitude of her resources in this respect, many of the most estimable and energetic citizens of the place provided an Exhibition Building sufficient to cover two

acres, planned in the most liberal manner, for the disposition and display of articles exclusively of Newark manufacture and machinery in motion and the active processes of manufactures carried out by skilled operators. * * The manufactured articles displayed is in great variety and of the highest finish. The visitor cannot fail to be astonished at the multitude of articles handsomely arranged, in collections embracing all the varieties of tools, implements, machines, hardware, cutlery, clothing, jewelry, and household ware, manufactured by each of the many manufactories represented. And when it is remembered that all these things came from establishments located in this one city, the conclusion must be most favorable to the enterprise, skill and capacity of Newark as a manufacturing centre. * * The leather and harness department is one of exceeding interest, as well for the wonderful variety of goods as for their superior excellence. The display of carriages of the most expensive style of finish amply proves the skill of Newark mechanics in this line, equal to the highest demands of cultivated taste seeking the most *recherche* in equipment.

The Exhibition is most creditable to the enterprise and intelligence of those directly concerned in its management, and as a display of the industrial progress of a single city, unmatched hitherto by any other city in the Union of like population.

From the New Jersey Freie Zeitung.

Industrial exhibitions are admitted by all to be of inestimable value in developing the arts and sciences, and in elevating the standard of public taste. To the youth of the land, the time devoted to a daily examination of the exhibits will be well spent, and will do more toward expanding the mind and developing habits of thought than months of study from books. While the great majority of visitors are led to visit the exhibition from an idle curiosity, or the desire to be seen, there is another and much smaller number, the scientists, engineers and mechanics, who are ever on the alert to discover, and adapt to their own particular branch of industry any new principle or process having for its object the lessening of expense of production or of the time required to manipulate. These men carefully examine each and every new appliance, to discover, if possible, how such may be improved upon and made subservient to the benefit of the public. Many of the inventions which are now in general use were first brought prominently to view through the direct agency of an industrial exhibition, and many of our most successful inventors might to-day have been struggling unhonored, but for the agency just mentioned. Our own recent Exposition is no exception to this, as must be admitted by any person who will take the trouble to investigate the matter. Far more than one entirely new and valuable invention might be cited as having been for the first time shown within its doors and thus introduced successfully to the attention of the general public; inventions of undoubted value and importance to the respective industries to whom they appertain.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Exhibition in Newark, N. J., is one of the most important and interesting ever held in this country—important because of the great variety of fine goods displayed, and interesting from the fact that it represents the industries of a single city. Other exhibitions may have a larger display of articles, but we doubt if any excel it in variety and in the taste shown in arranging the goods. * * Machinery in motion, workmen engaged in various occupations, beautiful specimens of handicraft, as well as rare plants and flowers, are seen on every side, presenting a panorama where the mechanic, the scientist and the lover of the beautiful in nature and arts may alike enjoy themselves and add to their store of useful knowledge. * * Notwithstanding the large number of exhibitors, the goods displayed do not represent all the interests of Newark, but we are at a loss to understand how a manufacturer can afford thus to absent himself or his productions; neither can we see how any person so situated as to be able to visit this wonderful display of the productions of a single city can allow the opportunity to pass without availing himself of it.

From the New York Daily Graphic.

Newark has already accomplished what no other city in the country could possibly do in the way of a local exhibition, for it must be remembered exhibitors were confined exclusively to the jurisdiction of Newark. The Exhibition of 1873 was one of the most remarkable and interesting given in the United States, and was deemed worthy of a special visit by the President, members of his Cabinet, General Sherman, members of Congress, and the representatives of the leading trades of the country, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit.

We do not wonder that Newarkers take pride in this enterprise. It has been the means, indirectly, of benefiting the city to a great extent, while its direct influence upon trade and local business must in time become very great.

* * The reputation already achieved will influence many from various sections of the country to make a visit to this truly remarkable city, whose manufactures comprise almost everything from a button to a steam engine.

From the Trenton Gazette.

Newark's Exposition of her industrial products is a really magnificent show. That which most forcibly strikes the visitor, and which is almost bewildering, is the great variety of her manufacturing products. The visitor can scarcely realize that these hundreds of different articles of utility, of beauty and of superb finish, are specimens of what are constantly being manufactured in the dingy workshops of this single city. It is with feelings of profound satisfaction that he contemplates these beautiful and valuable results of the handicraft of a New Jersey city; and he gets a conception of the achievements of human industry and skill which fills his heart with astonishment and pride. He realizes the meaning of the stacks of tall chimneys, clouds of smoke, and ceaseless thrill of the thousand cogs and wheels of the humming machinery of Newark. He obtains a broader and more definite comprehension of the capabilities of his race, and sees with amazement the endless vistas of future possibilities that are suggested.

From the Newark Local Press.

The closing days of the great Industrial Exposition bring with them a realization of the importance of the undertaking, and will lift our fair city up from under the shadows of the Metropolis to show her individuality in most glorious features to the world. The display of manufactured goods, both as regards variety and excellence stamps Newark as one of the finest manufacturing cities in America. The prestige of this grand success will not die away when the goods that make up such a brilliant display are returned to the factories and stores of their owners.

The last note of the bugle and tap of the drum heard there this season will not wind up the story of the Exposition. That story is already written in the page of our country's history as an evidence of the triumph of our city's industry, and time shall not erase it! We still frequently read of the splendid fabrics of Tyre, though many other ancient splendid cities of the East are only now mentioned by the occasional searcher of ruins. The great cities of Europe that owe their greatness to their permanent manufacturing interests, have borne the shock and devastations of war for centuries and have prospered when others have fallen to rise no more forever. So surely doth "the hand of the diligent make rich." While Newark maintains her time-honored character for industry, she will continue to grow and flourish. * * *

The result is that we have a display more magnificent in point of real utility than the treasures victors of old were wont to pile in the streets of their imperial cities. Here is the gold refined in our own furnaces, and wrought into elegant things by our own workmen. Here iron, assuming every variety of forms of usefulness known to the world, and many of these the result of Newark inventions. The workers in wood have done their occupation lasting honor, while the display of leather challenges the admiration of the world. Art has, with her delicate fingers, given the place some touches that would not disgrace some more pretentious galleries. And through all, music has

thrilled and charmed the tens of thousands who have visited the place—music from our own performers—not excelled by any, and contributed to make the enterprise one of profit, instruction and enjoyment.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The interest of the manufacturers of Newark for some time has been absorbed in the Exhibition of the labors of its mechanics, and they have worked faithfully to render it what it has proved itself—a wonderful display of industry and ingenuity. Some years ago, when Theodore Cuyler was attending school in Jersey, he spoke of Newark as the "little city across the meadows;" on approaching it now, its appearance tells the story of its laboring population. The immense manufactories tower above the ordinary buildings, and high chimneys, smoking furiously, bespeak busy scenes below. It is estimated that there are over one thousand flourishing manufactories in Newark, and its mechanics are of great skill and expertness.

From the Paterson Guardian.

This wonderful Exhibition of the mechanical skill of Newark, and Newark alone, marks an advance in the path of progressive civilization and national wealth. We cannot now even attempt to enumerate the articles on exhibition, which are the proud products of the factories and shops of this one New Jersey city. It will well repay a visit from any one. They will be surprised at the numerous articles of use and ornament, the construction of which calls for the highest mechanical ingenuity and artistic skill, that will be found there. * * * * *

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

No city of its size in America is more forward in manufacturing industry, and no city can show greater diversity of industrial interest. It may seem a little exclusive on Newark's part to forbid the work of outsiders to be shown within the precincts of its own show, but this very rule has done much to encourage home industries, and to make their importance and extent a source of local pride.

From the New York Express.

Now being the season for expositions, industrial exhibitions, agricultural horse trots and the like, some of which subserve a more and some a less useful purpose, it is worth while to notice one in our immediate neighborhood which will be, in many respects, a model for all similar enterprises. We allude to the Exposition in our pleasant suburb, Newark.

A peculiarity of this Newark Exposition, and the one which seems to us worth copying, is its entire local character, none but Newark manufacturers being allowed space in the building. This gives visitors a clear idea of what the city itself can do and is doing, and stimulates the local pride of the citizens in general, as well as of the manufacturers themselves. A very instructive feature is the actual processes of manufacture. This was done to a certain extent last year, notably by the Clark Thread Works, who had machinery running for the making of spools, as well as the filling them.

From the New Jersey Mirror.

From our knowledge of New Jersey's metropolis, we were prepared to see an exhibition of her products, great in magnitude, diversity and excellence, but we placed a limit to Newark's producing capacity, quite too contracted in view of this grand display of the results of the genius, industry and enterprise of her people. The scene presented is truly wonderful, when it is remembered that the great collection of machinery and manufactured wares is solely the product of Newark's inventive skill and industry. Not an article comes in from abroad—nothing but the handiwork and taste of Newark's sons and

daughters. * * Such a display was never attempted by any other city, in the New World or the Old, and Jersey men may justly express pride and a little exultation at the success of Newark's effort in this line.

From the New York Tribune.

The manufactures of Newark comprise almost every branch of industry, the value of its manufactured goods amounting to millions of dollars annually. The leading industries are jewelry, carriages, leather, and all its subsidiary branches, saddlery and carriage hardware, agricultural implements and machinery. These goods find a ready market in all parts of the world, and in every city of prominence in the United States the products of Newark's workshops are certain to be found. The special feature which has given celebrity to this enterprise is that the goods exhibited are of Newark manufacture, and though a large and more imposing display could be made should all the manufacturers of the city enter into the work, still the present Exposition far surpasses all attempts ever made by any municipality to organize a strictly local affair of this kind.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Situate on the Passaic River, nine miles from New York and seventy-eight from Philadelphia, Newark is justly styled the liveliest city of New Jersey. With all the rush and gush of New York and the solid business tact so indicative of Philadelphia, the city is fast becoming the second in rank among the manufacturing centres of the country. * Ranged systematically and with much taste were fancy and ornamental goods, gold and silver in their purity, implements of agriculture, light and heavy machinery, and everything in the mechanical line. * Workmen actively engaged in manufacturing nails, grinding, weaving hair cloth, lithographing, making pottery, drilling rock, making shoes by machinery, turning ivory, brush making, broom making, file cutting, telegraphing, metal moulding, paper-box making, both by hand and machinery, iron turning, iron planing, iron shaping and many other branches, forming a hive of industry and a school of instruction for the people, not only of Newark, but of the whole country, at once instructive, elevating and refining. When the visitor recalls the fact that all he sees is the production of the people of Newark, he very naturally concludes that Newark certainly commands attention and respect as a manufacturing centre. Of patent leather, leather, harness, hardware, jewelry and carriages there is a profuse display.

From the Newark Local Press.

* * At the Exhibition was a scene of unusual interest. The visit of the Bishops of the American Missionary Association of the M. E. Church, now convened in this city, who were received by the President and Board of Directors, and escorted throughout the spacious edifice. They examined closely the articles on exhibition and the processes of manufactures, and bestowed high praise upon the wonderful display of mechanical skill thus exhibited, and which was fully in accord with their own sacred calling. After their visit to the Exposition, the following communication was addressed to the Managers :

To the Directors of the Newark Industrial Institute :

GENTLEMEN : The Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church passed the following resolution :

RESOLVED, That our thanks are hereby tendered to the Directors of the Newark Institute of Industry for the invitation to visit their remarkable collection of the manufactures of Newark, and we express our admiration of the enterprise and skill which have yielded such varied and excellent results, and placed their city in the front rank of American manufacturing communities.

I. W. WILEY, Sec'y.

From the Newark Morning Register.

Although the public mind has been engaged with the activities of a lively and hotly-contested political campaign, and the times have been dull, the Exhibition has done well. Visitors from nearly every State in the Union, from the British Possessions, from South America, from China, Japan, Media, Persia, Hindostan, and the countries of Europe have wandered through the buildings and examined the grand combination and immense centralization of the vast industries of this great city. Among the honorable guests who are registered in the office of the Exhibition was Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, Minister of the Austrian Empire to this country, and several gentlemen connected with the Austrian Legation at Washington. The Baron was Chief Manager of the Vienna Exposition, and has for years taken a warm interest in industrial exhibitions, and has visited many enterprises of this character in different parts of the world; he expressed himself highly pleased with our Exhibition, and seemed surprised that one city should be able to make such a creditable show. Also Senor Nicholas Imeno Collante Barranquillo, U. S. of Columbia, and D. H. Dovale, U. S. of Columbia. One of our distinguished visitors to the Exposition has just decided to take to his home in a far distant country an elegant and substantial memento of his visit to this city. This gentleman, Senor Marco Soto, Minister of State of Guatemala, Central America, has purchased of Golder & Post the beautiful landau which has been on exhibition at the Rink. Senor Soto, in making a careful examination of articles on exhibition, noticed this carriage and admired it so much that he bought it, paying \$1,800 for it. Dr. Fred. Volck, of Munich, Bavaria, and Mr. Henry Nash, of Liverpool, were also visitors. Two names are registered as Hindoo and Persian, in the characters of the native language. The verdict of all the distinguished guests has been one of unqualified approval. One gentleman, a man of wealth and leisure, and who delights in visiting such exhibitions, stated that he had seen every exhibition of the kind in this country, and never had found anything to equal the Newark Exhibition.

Numerous fine concerts have been given during the progress of the Exhibition. These concerts have been by the finest military bands in the country, and by some of the best musical talent of the country and of our own city. The vocal concerts have proved particularly successful, one of them being attended by over 6,000 persons.

From the New Jersey Republican.

And it must be remembered that the articles on exhibition are the production of Newark, and that they are gathered there with no hope to the exhibitors of fee or reward in the way of prize or medal. One would hardly imagine in walking through the long halls, the naves and galleries, where one is arrested at every step by novelties in the way of machinery or the products of machinery, that it was possible that one city could accomplish so much. Those who have visited the Industrial Exhibition at New York and have seen what could be brought there by a drag net thrown over the whole country; those who have seen, at the Cincinnati Exhibition, the products of the Ohio Valley, and at St. Louis the results of the industries of the Great West—those persons can appreciate and realize the gigantic efforts which have been put forth to make Newark the centre of such an enormous and diversified system of activities. The visitor is apt to say to himself, If the chief city of the State can do thus well, what can not the rest of the State accomplish?

From the Boonton Weekly Bulletin.

We visited the Exhibition of Newark Industries, and were convinced that the glowing accounts given of said Exhibition were not in the least exaggerated. We hardly believed our own eyes and rather doubted our being in an exhibition of the manufacturing products of one of our own cities. The display of manufactured articles is surprising. Almost every thing is on exhibition, arranged in a manner calculated to draw loud praises from the most quiet and reserved. The Exhibition is really one of much interest to the State at large. Here in our own little but noble State is an Exhibition of the products

of the manufactories of a single city. It would be praiseworthy if it was made up of the productions of the State at large, and would receive praises even then. If that is the case, how much more should it be appreciated considering the fact that it is but the result of the enterprise and genius of a single city.

From the New York Daily Graphic.

Newark claims to be, while only the third city in the Union in point of amount of manufacturing products, the first in regard of variety, and pre-eminently the city of handicraft. It is gratifying to note also that the classes of citizens outside of mechanical industry do not hesitate to acknowledge that all that they have rests upon the welfare of labor. That eminent New Jersey advocate, Cortlandt Parker, in his address closing the first Newark Exhibition in 1872, uttered an eloquent plea to the need of raising Newark's multitude of toiling artisans in the scale of intellectual and moral being. Dignify mechanic art was his counsel; educate the artisan; cultivate morals in art, producing the perfect and lasting rather than the cheap and showy; strive to generate and cultivate among artisans a love for the fine arts; and for the beautiful—the useful and the beautiful being in the divine economy conjoined. We believe that the famous public spirit and pride in home of Newark capitalists and manufacturers will look constantly to the well-being and contentment of labor as the corner-stone of their prosperity.

From the Newark Press.

VISIT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

* * In the evening the people of Newark responded and tendered him a hundred thousand welcomes indeed. Never in the history of the city has there been such enthusiasm manifested. It is safe to say that 10,000 people participated in the ovation extended to him, and it is equally safe to say that not one in that vast crowd but went home more enthusiastic in their admiration alike of the General and the man than they had ever been before. To the citizens of Newark he must forever hereafter be the *beau ideal* of a great and gracious hero. It was a wonderful instance of the magic of a name, and if ever a name was potent to call forth the enthusiasm of the people of Newark, it is that of SHERMAN. The General's arrival at the Market street depot met with a warm welcome from the soldiers of Newark and an immense gathering of people. The President, Secretary and a committee of the Board of Managers, fought their way through the throng, and led the General to a carriage in waiting.

In order to give the military time to form, and also to allow the General to see the city on this his first visit, he was driven up Broad street and round the Park, when he expressed great surprise at and admiration of the city. Said the General, "I have passed through many times, and thought Newark a *way station*, but I find it 'an important city.'" Returning to the station, the military had formed, and were in readiness to escort him.

The carriage, in which were the General, his aid-de-camp Gen. AUDENREID, President HALSEY and Secretary HOLBROOK, of the Institute, then proceeded slowly to the residence of Mr. HALSEY, on Broad street, accompanied by the military singing the "March to the Sea," and other war songs, amid the most unbounded enthusiasm. Among the guests assembled at President HALSEY'S house were Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Congressman M. L. WARD, Chancellor RUNYON, Judge DEPUE, Hon. H. N. CONGAR, Hon. A. Q. KEASBEY and THOMAS T. KINNEY, Esq. In the evening, at an early hour, the Exhibition began to be the centre of attraction for thousands of our citizens. For hours a constant stream poured into the doors of entrance, till the halls, passages and avenues of the vast building actually overflowed with an ever-moving, eager and far-stretching throng. * * *

From the first moment of the entrance of General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, escorted by the Board of Directors, Mayor RICORD, Gens. PLUME, HARRIS, WARD, Colonel DAVIS, and others, there seemed to be a magic influence exerted by his presence on the entire assemblage. He took the

hearts of the multitude absolutely by storm. The crowd surged toward him like steel filings rushing to a loadstone, and like the hemmed-in water of a flood that carries everything before it, swept around and after him in a torrent.

The General was dressed in full uniform. He had removed his hat, however, and remained uncovered during the entire evening. He looked remarkably well, almost his first glance was a smiling one, and his first words a hearty expression of satisfaction, and he laughed the heartiest of laughs when hemmed in by the crowd and swept away by the flood.

An inspection of the machinery was commenced, and the General closely examined several of the more prominent articles, asking many questions with the evident desire to master everything novel that fell under his notice, but the citizens were not going to let him off so. They would see, and they would shake hands with him. At last he good-naturedly and in a manner most genial and hearty met the wish of the people, and the procession became from thenceforth one of handshaking and congratulation. Before the General was through he must have had a more wearied arm than when he cut his way to the sea. Every passage of the Exhibition was traversed, happy jokes and witty sayings being continually indulged in by the General, who had at last to pull the glove from his left hand and extend both to the eager crowds. The General's mode of hand-shaking was conducted in a way that expedited the business very much. He crossed arms and paid out his greetings on both sides in the same style that a skillful mariner pays out cable. As he passed *en route* through the surging crowd, all eager to grasp his hand, two little boys were held aloft by their parents in order to see and take the General's hand, some burly fellows pushed them far in the rear, exclaiming, "Make room; no place for children." The General espied the movement, and immediately reached for the boys, taking them in his arms and kissing them, and passed the fellows in contempt. * * *

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the quiet of the Directors' room was reached, and here the soldiers and many citizens had to be received again. The General sat down in an easy chair, and, though very much fatigued, still retained his vivacity and had a pleasant word to say to everybody. The reception there was more like a genial family party than a formal presentation to a great man.

"I went to see President GRANT a day or two ago," said SHERMAN, "and asked him what this Newark Exhibition amounted to anyhow. General GRANT said it was a good thing; that it was entirely different from all other exhibitions, as it was made up exclusively from productions of one city, and he added, 'You had better go and see it.' I told him I would, and I am surprised to see what I have seen. Some other fairs that I have just visited are filled up with pictures from all over the country, and even from Europe, but you have done all this yourselves."

After quiet had been restored, he made the round of the buildings, and spent an hour in the examination of the numerous articles on exhibition. He expressed the greatest satisfaction with everything, and particularly examined the samples of leather, saddlery, hardware, carriages and the display of tools.

As a matter of interest to the public, we insert here two extracts from letters received from General SHERMAN at different times. In his letter from Washington to the Board of Managers he says :

"I can hardly realize that your people should feel any curiosity to see one who wishes to avoid notoriety and to glide along life's current as smoothly as possible. I had supposed the Industrial Exhibition to be a sort of fair, local in its nature and lasting but a few days; but I learn it is something more. * I will come over Friday evening. I would bring with me only one aid, and prefer not to see any military parade on the streets, but to meet your military in a social way."

In a letter from St. Louis he says :

"In St. Louis, to which place I have removed, in hopes that I may pass the rest of my life in comparative peace * * * I must therefore in a measure subside from public notice * * * so that I am reassured that St. Louis is the true place for an old soldier to settle down. Nevertheless no political or geographical bonds can limit my feelings of fraternity and friendship, and I shall ever preserve a most lively recollection of my visit to Newark, and shall always pray that all the blessings due intelligent industry may fall on the heads of your good people."

From the Harness and Carriage Journal.

* * * It was universally admitted to have been one of the most interesting displays of mechanical industry held in this country. It has done much toward familiarizing Newark with dealers and consumers in all parts of the United States, and must tend to attract attention to that city as one of the most important manufacturing centres. But this is not all. It has done far more in convincing the people that a combination of instruction with amusement affords the most rational as well as the most advantageous schools for study that can be inaugurated. In this respect the Newark Exhibition has set an example for older and stronger institutions. The Directors, after securing the finest collection of manufactured articles ever exhibited by a single city, set to work to make it doubly attractive by giving a series of concerts, vocal and instrumental, that exceeded everything in the way of variety before offered in that city. The best talent in the country was employed, drawing together at different times 5,000 to 10,000 people in an evening. No person could visit that Exhibition without being pleased and instructed; the close student in mechanics, the admirer of all that is artistic in mechanical productions, all found in this Exhibition food for their taste. Great praise is due the entire Board of Directors for their energy and liberality, and the citizens of Newark should see to it that there comes a return of this instructive and elevating Exhibition, while other cities, following the example thus set, should organize exhibitions of like nature; by so doing they will encourage their native industries and afford instruction to their citizens.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

EDITOR DAILY ADVERTISER: Much has been said about our "Newark Industrial Exhibition" opening its doors to exhibitors throughout the State. Under some circumstances it might do, but the purposes of the Exhibition in its local character, *i. e.*, the elevation of the name of Newark as a manufacturing centre, must not be lost sight of. Cities, like individuals, vie with each other for supremacy, and are classed according to ability for production. It is one thing to profess to be able to accomplish much, but to prove it quite another.

Newark has long been considered as a suburb of New York, and under the shadow of the Great Metropolis, was thought to be a quiet little village, and to claim for it any prominence was thought visionary. Few kind words were ever lisped for it; even the State was long ruled "Out of the Union."

But an exposition of its manufactured products, which by the way, no other city of the country has ever done or dared to undertake, has placed its name high on the roll of manufacturing cities. It demonstrated that Newark is capable of producing a far greater variety and of superior workmanship than any other city of the Union, which fact was acknowledged by visitors as well as the press throughout the country. The fairs or expositions which are held in different cities draw upon a wide extent of country to fill their halls, and even in that are not remarkably successful. How different with Newark, as was demonstrated last year; success attended it in the highest degree, and as Newarkers, all should feel a pride in its accomplishments.

The thousands who were wont to pass through its borders on their way to New York, knew little of its manufacturing worth until their attention was arrested by the Exposition of its products, and through that Exposition the name of Newark has become known throughout the world. Why not continue in this line of well doing? Let time decide the propriety of receiving outside exhibitors.

I believe the interest among the manufacturers is on the increase, and with

just pride do they cling to the local character. The time is not far distant when the "Army of Purchasers" who hie to New York, will learn that the half-hour's distance with its half-dozen railroads, although in another State, is nearer the centre of trade than an hour's ride to Central Park. Let the Managers for the present, at least, preserve its local character.

"NEWARK EXHIBITOR."

From the Newark Daily Courier.

The past history of this Institution is familiar to all our readers. The Exhibition of 1872, though simply an experiment, devised, planned and carried forward to a most gratifying success, resulted in creating the Newark Industrial Institute, under whose auspices the succeeding exhibitions, those of 1873 and 1874, were held. These two years were peculiarly trying to the new organization, and the fact that, in spite of a disastrous financial panic, from which resulted a general prostration of all industries, and which was severely felt by the manufacturing interests of Newark—in spite of all this, the fact that the exhibitions were continued during this period and were largely patronized by visitors from other sections of the country as well as by the citizens of our own State, speaks volumes in its favor.

When these exhibitions were first started the intention was, and the general desire among our people was, to keep them confined exclusively to Newark. As such they have been productive of very much general good, by giving a new importance and attractiveness to our city. Since their establishment more attention has been paid us by sister cities throughout the country than we have ever before received, and the press—not alone the newspaper press, which photographs daily every important occurrence of whatever nature, but the publishers of magazines and books, who create standard works and seek important matters, in order to impart instruction and collate material for reference—have sought us out and given to the world more knowledge of our internal life and general characteristics than thousands of our people deemed possible to obtain. In fact, Newark has been so frequently illustrated and written about, that people who ten years ago were ignorant even of our existence, would laugh at any one who should attempt to make them believe otherwise than that they had always had a good opinion of that manufacturing city on the Passaic.

Newark now has a history of its own, and a place on the map of the country out of the shadow of the Great Metropolis. From a "suburb" of New York city, it has suddenly sprung into life as an "independent" municipality, having as good and substantial claims to the dignity of a city, in fact as well as in name, as any settlement a thousand miles away from the Hudson. A great change has been created within the past few years, and mainly the result of the Newark Industrial Exhibition.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

VISIT OF GEN. CUSTER.

Of all the prominent Generals of the late war, none achieved a higher reputation than the dashing cavalry officer, Gen. GEO. A. CUSTER. It was fitting that Newark should tender some recognition of his services to the country, and the Managers of the Industrial Institute very properly extended him an invitation to visit the Exhibition, which was accepted. Shortly before nine o'clock the sound of music announced the approach of the General and escort, and the visitors assembled around the main entrance to catch a glimpse of the bold raider. Soon Reinhardt's band, led by Prof. Voss, marched in and took up position at the foot of the broad staircase, and on the appearance of the General, struck up "Hail to the Chief." The Fifth Veteran Regiment, who escorted the General, then filed in, and, after stacking arms, were temporarily dismissed.

After a short sojourn in the Manager's room, where the General was introduced by President MEEKER to a number of our prominent citizens, the Board of Directors—President MEEKER escorting the General and Secretary HOLBROOK leading—conducted their distinguished guest through the various de-

partments, where all objects of interest were carefully shown. The General was then escorted to the stage, where, among others of our well-known citizens present, were noticed CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., Alderman C. N. LOCKWOOD, ANDREW ALBRIGHT, CHARLES E. YOUNG, ELI H. REYNOLDS, WM. JOHNSON, JOHN M. PHILLIPS, JOHN D. HARRISON, N. F. BLANCHARD, A. Q. KEASBEY, J. T. LEVERICH, Rev. Mr. GOODWIN, ex-Sheriff WM. A. BALDWIN, ex-Sheriff WM. BUSH, ELIAS HALSEY, THEO. MACKNET, Col. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, Gen. PLUME, Col. BINGHAM, Col. BARNARD, Capt. OLIVER, of the Fifty-fourth Mass., Major GEO. B. HALSTED. The military forming in hollow square, Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER was announced, who introduced Gen. CUSTER to the assemblage in a few appropriate remarks. The General came forward and responded as follows :

"CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS : I thank you for this attention. It is not often that I make public speeches, nor is it a custom of mine. This reception I deem a great honor, for I see among you those who are not entire strangers. I am glad to see what New Jersey can do, for I have often heard of the independence of New Jersey, and what I have seen here to-night of the handiwork of her mechanics leads me to proclaim her independent indeed. I was early in the war attached to the First New Jersey Brigade, under the glorious Phil Kearny—a brigade for chivalry and dash not surpassed by any other—and it took its impress from Phil Kearny. I had the proud honor, later in the war, of leading the gallant New Jersey Third Cavalry, and, although they were usually on escort duty, and from their showy uniform had been styled 'The Butterflies,' there came a time when they proved they were worthy the name and fame of Jerseymen, and that they could and did fight.

"On the ninth of September, 1864, nearly all the cavalry of both armies met in hostile array in the valley of the Shenandoah. The victory was with the North, and the Southerners were driven twenty miles away. As they were returning from the pursuit under their then commander, Colonel Robeson, brother of the present Secretary of the Navy, I met them carrying a flag captured from the enemy. They halted, and said : 'General, does this look as though we could fight?' waving at the same time the captured flag, and Col. Robeson said, 'General, if you will look a little further back you will see munitions, horses, equipments and a full battery, with Butterflies astride the guns.'

"Gentlemen, I again thank you for this pleasing and most cordial reception."

From the Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise.

Few people in West Jersey yet realize the growing value and importance of the manufacturing interests of New Jersey, in the counties and towns bordering on New York Bay and the Hudson River. Many have heard of the wealth and population which have been driven out of New York by high taxes and rents and the general insecurity of life and property, so that the commercial rival of New York city on the soil of New Jersey is no longer a wild dream of patriotic and far-seeing Jerseymen. But it has been reserved for Newark, with its teeming population of 125,000 and its manifold railroad connections, to develop the manufacturing interests of East Jersey. By judicious management the industrial interests of Newark have been united in an Exposition of manufactures of all classes and descriptions, from a needle to an anchor, from a globular clock which keeps the time of the four quarters of the earth, to a noiseless steam engine, which furnishes power to the great and small machines which crowd the Industrial Building and bewilder the beholder of this mammoth hive of industry, presenting a floor surface of over two acres. The Newark Exposition contains almost every article which the necessity, comfort or taste of civilized man in the Nineteenth Century has devised or invented.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

This Exhibition differs from those that are usually given, having been thoroughly local in its character, no goods or machinery being admitted that

were not of Newark production. Exhibitors are not charged for space, and are given the privilege of making sales.

The very many strangers constantly arriving gives a zest to the supporters in the large daily average of investments they make. Our reporter witnessed the sale of an \$1,800 landau carriage; \$33,000 steam engine; the agreement on an 800-foot iron-fence contract; sales of five sewing-machines, and negotiation for seven \$430 double-truck harnesses. * * * The Carriage Makers' Association of the United States, 105 strong, assembled here, and rumor says they left over \$60,000 worth of orders in the building, our New England interest being represented by the following manufacturers: Joseph F. Pray, Howard Slade, A. F. Ham, C. E. Morrill, Boston; C. P. Kimball, Portland; George L. Brownell, New Bedford; John D. Ames, Fall River; Chas. H. Stevens, Bridgeport; T. Parker, Norwich; F. W. Bishop, West Haven; Z. Simmons, Union, Me. * * * The masses *en masse* have been constantly thronged the hall. Twenty day and five night public schools have been admitted, in all 20,000 children, in squads of 1,500 at a time, on special afternoons and evenings. The asylums and hospitals of the city have been enabled also to give the beneficients a view of the Exhibition.

The machinery was run by a fifty horse power Hewes & Phillips steam engine, the attractive feature of which, aside from its elegance of finish, being the exact nicety at which the cut-off responded to the momentary varying loads, instantly acting upon the governor without strain or jar, the fly-wheel never varying a fraction in its rate of speed. L. Wright's five horse power vertical engine, putting through a seven horse-power strain with uniform and rapid speed, their jeweler's case lathe being a bewitching piece of mechanism. Gould's Machine Co.'s gear cutter, gouging into and through one to one and one-eighth inch cast iron, with precision and strength, making from one to six-inch cogs without perceptible jarring. The Passaic Iron Works five-foot planer and a turbine water wheel.

The exhibition of leather was headed by several extra-large enameled splits, T. P. Howell & Co. showing a perfect side with 108 square feet; R. Ward & Co., one each 91 and 84; and S. Halsey & Son, 80 square feet. Newark is a great centre of the enameled leather business, and the respective displays of Howell, Nugent, Halsey, Ward, Strauss, Lang, Palmer, Smith, Harrison and Blanchard were very fine.

Boots and shoes by L. Boyden & Co., Bannister & Tichenor and L. Graf. The peculiarities of the pebbling of manufactures in upper splits was noticeable, and in one or two cases was a remarkable following to the natural grain. This department alone was worth the expense of a visit from New England.

The harness department was also a notable one. Benedict's double harness, with light saddles; Dufford's ditto, still less in weight; Demarest's heavy double truck; Marshall's speciality in team saddles; Peters' Mexican trappings, and a host of others.

Quinby's coaches, Brandenburgh's light wagons, Golder & Post's Bretts, Leverich's phaeton and Brett, Colyer's road buggy, Phineas Jones, hubs and wheels, Crane's carriage wood work, Tomlinson's springs, and Spurr's marble work, made this department very creditable.

Among the articles exhibited may be mentioned O. Barnett and D. M. Meeker & Sons, malleable irons; Wm. Johnson, tools; Richardson, saws; Charlton, small hardware; Roemer, locks; Crane, bolts; Price, edge tools; saddlery hardware, by Theberath & Bro., Wiener & Co., Joseph Baldwin, Crane & Co., Sturges & Son, and Reynolds & Zahn; trunk hardware, by Ballard & Minchin, Riley & Lynch and Roberts & Havell; tools, by Sauerbier & Son; Mockridge & Son, planes; Wm. Blume, buckle tongues; Alex. McGregor, jewelers' dies; H. Heimisch and J. Wiss, shears; Charles Sippel, carved goods; F. S. Osborn, cutlery; Walton Bros., lanterns; Hedges Bros., plumbers' wares; M. Gould Sons, W. T. & J. Mersereau, stair rods, and Spaeth & Guelicher, skates. * * * Oscar Barnett's radial drill; Hendrick's single copper circle, 125 inches in diameter; Edwards & Smith's and Ely's railings; Sayre's fire brick; Newark pottery pipes; Robertson's and Osborn's varnishes; Connery's brushes; Chase & Co.'s lathes; Edgar Farmer, T. B. Peddie, Simon Bros., McCormick, Poinier and Thatcher, trunks, bags, &c.; McGregor & Drummond, ranges; Ward's stable fittings;

C. Cooper & Co., chemicals; Lister Bros., agricultural chemicals; Heller, ultramarine blue; B. Atha & Co., ingots and rolled steel, enumerate but a tithe of the attractions.

From the State Press.

THE "PRESS" NIGHT.

* * * The banquet and reception tendered to the representatives of "The Press" was one of the prominent and distinguished social features of the Exhibition. Every newspaper in the State and the prominent papers of New York were worthily represented. Gilmore's famous Twenty-second Regiment Band were specially secured for this occasion, and during the evening interpreted an excellent programme.

The guests were received by the Press Reception Committee, consisting of THOMAS T. KINNEY, Dr. S. B. HUNT, WM. B. GUILD, JOHN Y. FOSTER, BENEDICT PRIFTH, J. A. BEECHER, E. H. CLEMENT and WM. HUTCHINSON, each provided with a handsome badge bearing the inscription in gold, "Our Guests." After viewing and admiring the many processes of manufacturing in full operation, and the thousands of samples of Newark's industries, and listening to the delightful music, they found their way through the surging throng of people to the Director's room, where a bountiful entertainment awaited them. The room was tastefully decorated with American flags, encircling at the head a finely painted portrait, by Hagny, of Hon. WM. B. KINNEY, the founder of the first daily newspaper in the State. The tables were decorated with flowers, fruits, and emblematical devices in confectionery. These included a pyramid of nougat with the motto, "The pen is mightier than the sword." There were also beehives, suggestive of industry, &c., &c. The guests were here welcomed by President HALSEY on behalf of the Board in the following remarks:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS: In behalf of the Directors of the Industrial Exhibition I cordially invite you here to-night. We feel that we are greatly indebted to you for the success which has attended our undertaking. You have not failed to appreciate the importance of such an exhibition of the mechanical skill and business enterprise of our city, and you have drawn public attention to the true elements of our growth and prosperity. It is thus that the press becomes the support of that real enterprise which finds its greatest triumph in the development of the mechanic arts. Here in these varied forms of beauty and art we present to you the result of that culture and skill which our mechanics and artisans have attained. Whether intended for use or ornament they will compare favorably with the production of any other city. The 'art preservative of all arts' should here be fittingly recognized, and we tender you our thanks for courtesies received at your hands and for your presence here to-night."

Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER, on behalf of the Press Reception Committee, made a speech in which he argued the mutual help and interdependence of the press with other departments of labor, and giving some interesting information about the Exhibition. He made graceful reference to the presence of the first editor of the oldest daily newspaper in the State, Hon. W. B. KINNEY, of the *Advertiser*, recently returned from his post as his country's representative at an important Court abroad. He was followed by

Col. MORRIS R. HAMILTON, one of the veteran newspaper men of the State, who made a pleasant address, contrasting the Newark Exposition, which was the exclusive production of a single city, with that of St. Louis, which he had seen, and which would be more appropriately termed an Exposition of the Great West.

Judge GUILD, of the *Newark Journal*, responded in a neat speech in his fluent and happy vein, dilating upon the importance of the Exhibition to Newark.

Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, of the *Newark Register*, alluded to art and science as exhibited in the products of skilled workmen and their importance, not only in showing to the world the quality of Newark manufactures, but fostering a taste for the beautiful as well as the useful.

Professor PHIN, of New York, was called upon, and he stated that he was much pleased with the Exhibition in the Birmingham of America. He noticed many improvements over the Exhibition of last year, and the progress made was like the finishing touch of the sculptor.

Dr. KEMPSON, of the New York *Insurance Journal*, said that he was a native of Birmingham, England. He was free to confess that Newark eclipsed Birmingham in the variety of manufactured articles and in the quality of the goods. Newark's growth had been wonderful. He had seen the exhibitions in other cities, and this Exhibition was equal if not superior to them all.

Other addresses were made by A. B. JOHNSON, J. A. BEECHER, F. FERGUSON, B. R. WESTON, of New York, W. N. FITZGERALD, OBA WOODRUFF, P. T. QUINN.

Among those present were members of Common Council, officers of the leading banking institutions, and a number of prominent manufacturers.

From the State Gazette.

Newark's Exposition of her industrial products is a really magnificent show. That which most forcibly strikes the visitor, and which is almost bewildering, is the great variety of her manufacturing products. The visitor can scarcely realize that these hundreds of different articles of utility, of beauty and of superb finish, are specimens of what are being constantly manufactured in the dingy workshops of this single city. It is with feelings of profound satisfaction that he contemplates these beautiful and valuable results of the handicraft of a New Jersey city; and he gets a conception of the achievements of human industry and skill which fills his heart with astonishment and pride. He realizes the meaning of the stacks of tall chimneys, clouds of smoke and ceaseless thrill of the thousand cogs and wheels of the humming machinery of Newark. He obtains a broader and more definite comprehension of the capabilities of his race, and sees with amazement the endless vistas of future possibilities that are suggested.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

There can be no better way to become acquainted with the progress the country is making in science, art and manufacture, than an inspection of the best products of every class. In the rapid and constant strides toward perfecting the various appliances for the comfort or pleasure of the world, the ordinary student is left behind, and only those who closely study the publications of the inventors and the scientific works of the day have an adequate idea of the improvements a year brings forth. A few hours passed among the wonders of this Exposition will give the spectator a better idea of the progress made in these pursuits than even the closest reading. It will not only abundantly repay the visitor, but do much toward developing the latent skill now lying dormant for want of due appreciation and encouragement.

From the State Gazette.

The chief source of this country's prosperity and growth is our industrial interest. Since the discovery and application of steam as a motive power, and the invention of labor-saving machinery which naturally followed, the wealth of this country has increased with unparalleled rapidity. Everything, therefore, which fosters the development of these interests is highly commendable. * * * No one familiar with the great variety of the industrial products of Newark could form the faintest conception of the scores and hundreds of different curious and beautiful results of her skilled handicrafts. * * * It will be a school for those who have aspirations for manufacturing pursuits which should not be neglected.

From the Elizabeth Herald.

The Exhibition is one of the very best ever given in the United States, and is strictly an Exposition of Newark Industries, showing conclusively that, as a manufacturing city, Newark may be called the Birmingham of America. *

From the Newark Local Press.

To say that it has been a successful enterprise, would but poorly express the need it has earned and the benefits it has dispensed. * * * It is due to the excellent Board of Managers that the Exhibition has subserved the purpose for which it was organized so thoroughly and satisfactorily. The manufacturers of Newark have received a wider recognition and appreciation, and the skill of the laborer has been held up to the admiration and respect of all classes of society. Through this and similar exhibitions elsewhere the world is receiving new impressions of the character, dignity and genius of labor that will go far, finally, to elevate and ennoble any pursuit, however humble and obscure. Last Thursday evening witnessed a peculiar and interesting scene at the Exhibition, being a visit of inspection by the delegation of Indians in charge of Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, that recently arrived East on a visit to the "Great Fathers." At first, the visitors were stoical and indifferent, but in the hands of the Managers they soon melted into good humor, and appeared interested and pleased. The Thistle Band, of Clark's Thread Works, discoursed sweet music during the evening.

The names of these sixteen Indian Chiefs were "Plenty Bear," "Old Eagle," "Crazy Bull," "Iron," "Friday," "Dull Knife," "Little Wolf," "Crazy Head," "Spotted Wolf," "Wild Hog," "Lamed by White Man," "Bold Bear," "Cut Foot," "Old Crow," "Pile of Bones," and "Half Bear." The first five of the above-named represented the Arapahoes, and the remainder the Cheyennes. Having been sumptuously entertained by the Board of Managers, they were received in a few neat words of welcome by President HALSEY, J. C. LUDLOW, of the Directors, and the Secretary, and responded to by "Crazy Bull," "Bold Bear," and others, in which they expressed sentiments of joy, and said: "We have been better treated here than since our advent among the white man." That they might carry to their far-off homes in the West some memento of their visit to Newark and the Exhibition, an ornament of neck-wear, consisting of a nickel-plated chain with a medallion head and plate representing the sun, with the name of the Exhibition on one side, on the reverse the name of the chief; each was provided with this emblem, which they treasured "above rubies," and was worn by them in their councils and in war. After the lapse of years the following appeared in the newspapers:

"Wild Hog, who, with his wife and three children, are now prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, is one of the Cheyenne Chiefs who visited the Industrial Exhibition in this city in 1873. He is remembered by his stalwart proportions and good features. The memory of that visit is also revived by a meeting of Mr. CHARLES F. HOLBROOK, a son of the Secretary, with the chieftain at his camp several months ago. The young man recognized upon the neck of the savage a medal and chain—a souvenir of the Exhibition that his father had struck off purposely for the visiting chiefs. When young HOLBROOK made himself known as the son of the donor of the medal, Wild Hog embraced him with true Indian cordiality, and treated him with the greatest honor. * Wild Hog, when he reached the camp of his captivity, shook hands all around, as if it was the pleasantest moment in his life. His eldest daughter, a girl of sixteen, is of exceptionally beautiful type. She was taken from the entrenchment after the last fight, having a severe flesh wound in the arm, rendering her sick. * * * This brave attracted much attention, and a New York Herald correspondent says: Most prominent among his decorations was a large metal star attached to a nickel chain, bearing Wild Hog's name on one side, and on the other 'Newark Industrial Exhibition, 1873, Newark, N. J.' This was presented to Wild Hog on his visit East."

From the Sunday Call.

Newark manufacturers should be strong advocates for the protection of home manufacturers, and feel pledged to the support of every enterprise tending to this result. It is folly, in this progressive age, to say that we can "get along" in the same manner we did twenty, or even ten, years since. Business is progressive, else it would not be business, and business men must

adapt themselves to and keep up with the age. Advertising in some way must be resorted to, else trade will seek other channels. It is folly to say that certain branches of trade *must* come to Newark, when we all know that other places are manufacturing the same goods and are making efforts to secure custom. We must show our wares and maintain our rank among the manufacturing cities. * * *

From the New York Press.

* * Thrift and steady habits have brought wealth, and wealth has brought culture, in succeeding generations, so that refinement and intelligence of a high order are not wanting to Newark society. Newark has won, through the able men she has trained in business and at the bar, her prizes in this field also, as in the cases of Judge BRADLEY, of the Superior Court, and Senator FRELINGHUYSEN.

But the industry of Newark is her true boast. The city prides itself on being a workshop. Its monuments are its chimneys; its palaces its hives of workers. Two years ago Newark proposed to prove to the world her claim to the title of the "Birmingham of America." The Industrial Exhibition was the result, and it was the willing verdict that no single city in the country could produce a show of its own manufactures *exclusively* of greater extent and more multifarious variety. Even those who had lived in Newark all their lives were surprised to learn at this Exposition that there are more than 200 different manufactures carried on there; that the establishments in which they are conducted number about 1,000; that they employ over 30,000 hands, to whom are paid annually wages to the amount of about \$15,000,000, and that capital to the amount of \$35,000,000 is invested in these manufactories, whose products amount to \$90,000,000 a year.

From the New York Evening Post.

The third annual exhibition of the Newark Industrial Exhibition was formally opened on Tuesday evening, and attracted a large company of visitors.

* This association is a local institution solely, and was organized for the exhibition and encouragement of Newark manufacturers. * Newark is probably one of the most enterprising manufacturing cities in this country, and the variety of its products is also very great. In the Exhibition last year the display was as varied as that of the American Institute in this city, and the judgment of the Managers in restricting the admission of goods to those of Newark manufacture was fully justified by the result.

The machinery department is run by an engine and boiler of Messrs. Hughes & Phillips' manufacture (who were from the first earnest workers in the Exhibition). Several Baxter engines are in place, and any number of lathes, planes and other useful machines. * * * Carriage building is an important branch of industry in Newark. Hearse building is a Newark specialty, and there is some good work of this kind. * * * In metal articles, such as mechanics' tools, coach hardware, horse and harness trimmings, etc., the display is very fine. Sauerbier & Son, a large display of tools, dies and other objects. Thomas Slight, a case of padlocks, door locks and other fastenings. Messrs. Romer, a case of similar goods, together with some excellent samples of bronze door knobs. There are also cases of gray iron castings and other trimmings, by D. M. Meeker; carpenters' tools of all kinds from John Chilton; buckles of iron, and silver and nickel-plated, in infinite variety, by Messrs. Sturges, Son & Co.; a great case of carpenters' and other tools, by William Johnson; a large assortment of files, by J. Y. Johnson; great variety of coach and carriage lamps and ornamental trimmings for all sorts of vehicles, by C. N. Lockwood & Co.; a case of fine boots and shoes, by Messrs. L. Boyden & Co., also Bannister & Tichenor, and a fine show of trunks, bags, leather, harness, plated wares, gold, jewelry, and other manufactures for which Newark is celebrated.

From the Newark Local Press.

The importance of this Exhibition of Industries to Newark cannot be over-estimated. The fact of its being exclusively of Newark products has made

known the name of Newark as a great manufacturing centre throughout the world, and has drawn hither visitors from every clime. The display is remarkable. As our space is limited, we can mention only a few of the leading exhibits.

MACHINERY.—Hewes & Phillips, Currier, Gould & Co., Hawkins, Ohl & Co., Chase, Skinner, Leary & Lindsley, Watts, Campbell & Co., Wright, Dodd, M. B. Lidy, Bolen & Crane, Rowden, Atlas Manufacturing Co., Wrigley, The Baxter Engine Co. **STEAM BOILERS.**—Hewes & Phillips, Burnett, Lyons. **FIRE APPARATUS.**—Hewes & Phillips, Gould & Co., Dennison. **HARDWARE AND CASTINGS.**—D. M. Meeker, Barnett, Ward & Co., Donaldson, Adam Hay. **TOOLS AND HARDWARE.**—Wm. Johnson, Charlton, Foerster, Washoe Manufacturing Co., White, Mockridge. **SADDLERS' TOOLS, & C.**—Sauerbier & Son, Osborne. **R. R. LOCKS.**—Slaight, Roemer. **SADDLERY HARDWARE.**—Sturges, Son & Co., J. Baldwin & Co., Wiener & Co., Theberath & Co., Reynolds & Zahn, Buermann, Wheeler & Crane, Sargeant Manufacturing Co., Van Ness, Hayden, Wuesthoff, Wright & Kuehnhold, S. E. Tompkins & Co. **CARRIAGE HARDWARE.**—Otto, Thielmann, Purcell, Blanchard & Boylan, Stivers, Lockwood & Co., Crane & Co. **COACH LAMPS.**—C. N. Lockwood & Co. **CARRIAGES.**—Leverich & Enders, Colyer & Co., Marsh, Sanders, Quinby & Co., Smith, Golder & Post. **WAGONS.**—Finter & Buehler, Dobbins, Brandenburg. **COACH LOCKS.**—Stivers, Bosch. **SPRINGS.**—Delany, Tomlinson & Co. **HUBS, WHEELS AND CARRIAGE WOODWORK.**—P. Jones & Co., Wm. James, Stevely, Crane, Whittemore, Vroom. **FOOT LATHES.**—Chase, Greenfield, Dorn. **HAT MACHINERY.**—Yule, Surerus. **BRASS AND STEEL GOODS.**—Roberts & Havell, Riley & Lynch. **LEATHER.**—S. Halsey & Son, C. H. & J. D. Harrison, Blanchard, Bro. & Lane, T. P. Howell & Co., Palmer & Smith, Nugent, Stengle, R. Ward & Co. **MOROCCO.**—John Young & Son, Nugent. **HARNES.**—Peters & Co., Demarest & Co., Dufford, Benedict, Marshall, Roubaud, Aschenbach, E. F. Beck. **HARNES BUCKLES.**—Blume. **BOOTS AND SHOES.**—L. Boyden & Co., Bannister & Tichenor, L. Graf, G. W. Bannister, W. J. Dudley, Garrabrant, Miller, Ellison, Felch. **FANCY WOOL MATS AND MUFFS.**—T. P. Howell & Co. **TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.**—T. B. Peddie, E. Simon & Bros., E. Farmer & Co., J. Lagowitz & Co., McCormick, Poinier, Thatcher. **FURNITURE.**—Jelliff & Co., Douglas, McDermitt & Looker, Ruckelshaus, Smith & Hedges, Stolz, Conger. **FURNITURE HARDWARE.**—Toler & Co. **CLOTHING.**—Stoutenburgh & Co., Marshall & Co. **BED SPREADS.**—Morris & Doty. **SHIRTS.**—Johnston & Sutphen, Jolley & Co., Kirkpatrick, Dusal, Price, Kimball, Marley. **HATS.**—Yates, Wharton & Co., P. W. Vail & Co. **BRUSHES.**—Conery, Dixon. **FURS, HATS, ETC.**—Corey & Stewart, Ehlers. **FURS AND HAIRWORK.**—W. H. & R. Burnett. **JEWELERS' LATHES.**—Hart, Rowden. **STEP LADDERS.**—Douglas, Martin, Griffith. **PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Kirk, Spahn, Huff. **PAINTS.**—Tuers & Cooper. **CHEMICALS.**—C. Cooper & Co., Passaic Chemical Co., Smith, Heller & Merz, D. B. Coles. **STAIR RODS AND BRASS GOODS.**—Mersereau, Gould. **WIRE AND WIRE GOODS.**—Roberts, Stanier. **FLUTING MACHINES.**—Loweece, Sauerbier, Sommer. **SAD IRONS.**—Bless & Drake. **SEWING MACHINES.**—Domestic Co. **SPOOL COTTON.**—Clark Thread Co. **SEWING MACHINE MOTORS.**—Seymour & Whitlock, Wright. **BUILDERS' WOODWORK.**—Meeker & Hedden, Wm. King, Whitman. **TRUNK TRIMMINGS.**—Adams. **TRAVELING BAG FRAMES.**—Neumann & Co. **PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.**—Hedges Bros., Edwards. **WOOD FAUCETS.**—Sommer. **FILES AND RASPS.**—Ray, Johnson, McKechnie, Heller. **ULTRAMARINE BLUE.**—Heller & Merz. **AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS.**—Lister Bros. **ORES AND MINERALS, GOLD AND SILVER.**—Ed. Balbach & Son. **ORES AND PAINTS.**—N. J. Zinc Co. **SWEET SMELTERS AND REFINERS.**—Lelong Bros., Dennis. **BURGLAR ALARMS.**—Brittian, Lipps, Dowden. **ELECTRIC MACHINES.**—Edison & Murray, Drake. **WATER MOTORS.**—Backus. **RUBBER CLOTHING.**—Joy & Co. **RUBBER GOODS.**—C. Roberts. **LEATHER BELTING.**—C. Walker. **SAFES.**—Horschel. **HARD RUBBER HARNES TRIMMINGS.**—A. Albright. **CELLULOID.**—Celluloid Co. **HARNES ORNAMENTS.**—Butler & Wards. **TENTS AND AWNINGS.**—Brockie & Co. **MATRASSES.**—Spaeth, Miller, Taylor. **SKATES.**—Spaeth, Kinsey. **BROOMS.**—I. D. Weed. **ORNAMENTAL AND CUT GLASS.**—Belcher, Batin & Downing.

Denman. CUTLERY.—Heidisch, Wiss, Furness & Co. BRITANIA WARE.—M. Doll. HAIR CLOTH.—Shirriff. SILVER PLATED AND STERLING SILVER.—B. J. Mayo, J. B. Mayo. TABLE OIL CLOTHS.—Atha & Hughes, Haines, Hyde Mfg. Co. SCALES.—Meyer. TELEGRAPH BRACKETS, PINS, ETC.—D. Ripley & Son. SOAP.—Ledwith. MARBLE WORK.—J. J. Spurr, Passmore & Meeker, Stevens, Church & Williams. LAPIDARY WORK.—Regad. PIANOS.—Hinds, Beck. SCROLL SAWING.—Dalrymple, Meeker & Hedden, Dorn. WOOD TURNING.—Helmstaedter, Dunklefsen, Meeker & Hedden. IVORY TURNING.—J. B. Oelkers, Sippel. COPPER WORK.—Perpente, Assmann. POTTERY.—Haidle, Osborne, Ogden. CARRIAGE BOWS, ETC.—Kilburn. JAPANING.—Turner, Armitage. HAMES.—Jacobus, Crane. REFRIGERATORS.—Drummond. TEA TRAYS AND STOVE PLAT-FORMS.—Walter M. Conger. FLOWS.—Myer. SAWS.—Richardson. INGOTS AND ROLLED STEEL.—B. Atha & Co. ROLLED COPPER.—Hendricks Bro. VARNISHES.—Robertson, Fitzgerald, Osborne, Hewson. LIGHTNING RODS.—Demorest. GRINDING MILLS.—Searfoss. IRON WORK.—Edwards & Smith. METALLIC BINDING.—Underwood. BRUSH BLOCKS.—Speer. BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS.—Meeker, Flock. BOOT SEWING MACHINE.—Dudley. PUMPS.—Miller. PUMP VALVES.—Evans. BEDSTEADS.—Turner, Walker, Reeves, Miller. BRASS BEDSTEADS.—Benwell, Mersereau. BUTTONS.—Warner & Radcliffe, Vincent. SHELLS.—Denton. INVALID CRUTCHES.—Darrach. RULES.—Belcher & Co. GOLD PENS.—J. G. Irwin. PAINTINGS.—Hagney, Spencer, Moran, Enzingmuller, Bolles, Lang, Coe Drake, Gehardt. PAPER BOXES.—Hotchkiss, Wm. King, Osborne. PLASTER AND CEMENT.—J. R. Sayre, Jr. & Co., Lime & Cement Co.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

A. M. HOLBROOK, *Secretary Newark Industrial Exhibition* :

DEAR SIR: Always on the go, I have but now fulfilled the promise made myself to remember your Exhibition and kind attentions in a few lines. In my travels I have been greatly impressed with the importance of the Industrial Exhibition to your beautiful and manufacturing city, Newark. Probably no one has a better opportunity to learn the sentiment of the people than he who travels on business, as, necessarily, he must commingle with all classes. Newark has always borne a fair reputation as a manufacturing city among dealers in its varied products, but in proportion to their number they are indeed limited; in fact, to thousands I have met, Newark was unknown, and very many who were accustomed to pass through its borders *en route* to the great Metropolis, knew it only as a "way station."

Prior to the Exhibition, how many had asked the question when presenting goods, Where are they made? In Newark! Where is Newark? which was answered by a long explanation and description of the place. But since the Exhibition, when told the goods were made in Newark, the unanimous exclamation is, "Oh! yes, I remember; Newark is near New York, where they held such a grand Exposition of mechanical arts. It must be a place of importance to be able to have so successful an Exposition exclusively of its own manufactures." You will thus observe the Exhibition has, as it were, introduced Newark throughout the country, and, I might say, even the world, as the same exclamation was made on my visit to Europe. It must be gratifying to your citizens that their city thus holds so high a position among its sister cities. It is very true, cities, like individuals, are rated in proportion to their ability for producing, and surely your manufactories have done well for themselves in thus bringing together for exhibition their products, and in variety that no other city in the Union has as yet done, and I doubt their ability so to do. By the by, I notice by the papers the city of Portland, Me., is about to emulate your example and inaugurate a similar exhibition to that of Newark. I will try and visit it and "compare notes."

I am inclined to believe, from the size of Newark, your manufacturers could make a much more extended and varied display if they only realized its importance as a means to individualize, so to speak, and elevate their city. I remember with pleasure my visit to your Exhibition, and the kind attention

extended to me by your President, Mr. HALSEY, and others of the management, and trust to be enabled to repeat it this Fall.

CHICAGO, March 22d, 1874.

Truly yours,
T. WILLIS.

From the Local Press.

THE FLOWER EXHIBIT.

About three thousand persons admired the Floral display last evening. The management of the Industrial Exhibition acted exceedingly wise in inaugurating an exhibition of this kind, which was so fully in keeping with the spirit of the Institute. A mass of humanity surged around the various plants and flowers, the display of which was exquisitely beautiful. Exclamations were the order of the occasion, and admiration was distributed in a lavish manner. Notable among them was a very large and fine display of dahlias of every kind and color, rare and beautiful roses, bouquet and basket cut flowers, elegant ferned designs, pot flowers and plants of the choicest kind, violets—the perfume of these dainty flowers is among the very sweetest—and flowering begonias. The Night Blooming Cereus was also present and blooming.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

The New York *Evening Post* devotes a column to a description of our Industrial Exhibition. It says, among other things: "As Newark is essentially a manufacturing city, it is not surprising that its artisans are capable of making a demonstrative exhibition, and yet to the stranger it is a matter of surprise that any town in the near neighborhood of New York has within its limits creative resources such as are exemplified at this Exhibition."

From the New York Tribune.

The Industrial Exhibition is now in its fourth year. At the opening last year it was suggested that the doors of the Exhibition should be thrown open to the entire State, but the idea was not then carried out. The wisdom of inviting the manufacturers of the entire State to participate in the Exhibition of this year was fully sustained, it was thought, last night. The interest manifested by those outside of Newark was brought about mainly by the energy of President MEEKER and the Board of Directors, who personally visited the larger manufacturing districts and placed the objects of the Exhibition directly before the manufacturers. President MEEKER, who is seriously ill, and contracted his sickness in the service of the Exhibition, was absent last evening. The Hon. PHINEAS JONES will perform the duties of President during Mr. MEEKER's illness. The following are the officers of the Exhibition: DAVID M. MEEKER, President; PHINEAS JONES and CHARLES N. LOCKWOOD, Vice Presidents; ALBERT M. HOLBROOK, Secretary; ISAAC GASTON, Treasurer, and twenty-seven Directors. At 8:30 P. M. Governor BEDLE, escorted by Vice President JONES, Chancellor RUNYON, United States District Attorney KEASBEY, Judge DEPUE, the Hon. JOHN HILL, the Rev. Dr. SIMS, Mayor CREVELING, of Trenton, THOMAS C. HENRY, Directors J. M. PHILLIPS, J. D. HARRISON, ELI H. REYNOLDS and J. C. LUDLOW, a number of city aldermen and State legislators, and leading business men of Newark, entered the hall and were received with loud applause.

The exercises were formally opened by the Rev. Dr. CHARLES N. SIMS, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, with prayer. Vice President JONES then introduced Governor BEDLE, of New Jersey, in the following remarks:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Owing to the illness of our worthy President, the duty falls upon me to call your attention to the opening of the fourth annual Exhibition of the Newark Industrial Institute, and the first of the State at large. We have taken a new departure and opened the Exhibition to the entire commonwealth. As the Exhibition has been thrown open to the State, it was fitting that we should invite the Chief Magistrate of

the State to deliver the opening address, whom I now have the pleasure to introduce to you."

The Governor was greeted with prolonged applause as he arose and spoke substantially as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was a great undertaking for those gentlemen who, in the year 1872, began this Exhibition. To confine it, so far as the exhibitors were concerned, to the city of Newark alone, with a population at that time of only about 120,000, and to invite people from everywhere to witness it, either showed undue vanity or a consciousness of ability to make the Exhibition a complete success and a credit to the city. It was not vanity that projected this enterprise. It resulted from a deep-seated conviction that here was a city with a population alive and active with industry and intelligence, that capital was busy here, producing in multitudinous ways and forms the fruits of mechanical labor and skill; that Newark had in reality become a great manufacturing centre, and from it the country at large was being materially supplied; that for variety and quality of workmanship and skill, and business thrift and stability in the management of its industries, no city in the United States with an equal population could excel it. The experiment, if it may be so called, was tried, and for three years it has been a wonderful success. The expectations of those who originated it have been more than realized. Newark is now known as one of the first manufacturing cities of the world, and in none, I believe, is there a more substantial growth. This year it is not restricted to Newark, but manufacturers throughout the State are invited to participate in its benefits. *

"This is an Exhibition literally. No premiums for competition are offered. None need refrain from sending their wares and handiwork for fear of any unfair prejudice or design on the part of committees of award. Whoever exhibits here has the public for his judge and critic. The public is not slow to appreciate and reward genuine worth, whether in material things or in character. In mechanical arts the world is advancing with rapid strides. The lawyer, or theologian, or physician, or philosopher must have the advantage of others' researches, and so must the mechanic of another's judgment and skill. No people catch and appropriate the force of an idea quicker than the American. An Exhibition like this is a grand advertisement." *

From the Newark Journal.

* * Through its Exhibition of Mechanics, Arts and Science, it has placed the name of Newark high on the roll of manufacturing cities. The manufacturing interest is the foundation, the strength of Newark, and every business man should feel its importance and extend all aid in his power to strengthen the arm of the Directors, who have, during two or three years past, devoted their time and means to this patriotic and philanthropic work. As an Exposition of Industries it has accomplished much, not only as an Exhibition of manufactures in their perfection, but as an educator of the people. It is to such expositions that the many important inventions of the day owe their origin. As citizens we feel a growing interest in the welfare of the Exhibition which has in it the germ of moral and intellectual advancement. With the extended benefits of the Exhibition to the State, a more extended interest may be made manifest, and the Exhibition placed in a position to carry out the provision of its charter "to establish in said city of Newark a series of lectures and experiments on chemistry, physics and natural history, and their application to manufactures and the arts."

From the New York Daily Graphic.

The Institution furnishes an opportunity to learn what they are making in the wilderness of factories in Newark, and in many instances illustrates the method of manufacture. They say Newark has contributed more useful inventions to industrial progress than any other city in America. The display of carriages and of carriage and harness ornaments is exceptionally fine. Nearly every description of vehicle, from a farm wagon to a clarence coach and landaulet, give in their testimony to Newark industry. Patent, ena-

meled, harness, trunk and shoe leather are on exhibition; also morocco. While the specimens are excellent, they give one but very little idea of the acres of Newark soil which are covered with vast tanning and leather-making establishments. The buildings occupied by a single farm spread over seven acres. Newark virtually supplies the whole United States with patent and enameled leather, and it is exported largely to the West Indies, South America and Europe.

From leather it is but a step to boots and shoes, one of prominence and one through which Newark has attained much of her present celebrity. And the same may be said of trunks, bags, &c. Newark has the largest trunk and bag factories in the world.

Furniture, pianos and church organs and steam engines are lights which are by no means hid under a bushel. The silversmiths and jewelers exhibit some elegant and purely original work. The popular notion that new and unique styles originate in foreign countries would be quickly dispelled by one tour of exploration. The importation of precious stones and the perfection of diamond setting such as Newark can congratulate herself upon is rarely excelled in this or any other country. Stoves, tea-trays, stair-rods, locks and sharp-edged tools possess interest, since they are all indispensable to human comfort. The Celluloid and the Hard Rubber Harness Trimming companies have not forgotten themselves on this occasion.

From the New York Press.

* * Through great pressure the directors of the Newark Exhibition Association have been induced to open their Exposition of Industries (which hitherto has been confined to those exclusively of Newark) to the State at large. The eminent success that has attended the several exhibitions fully demonstrate its ability in that line, and it can afford to be liberal. They can well afford to open its doors to the State and say to the world that, while the Exhibition was intended to show up our Newark products, we are willing to extend its benefits to our sister cities. New Jersey contains many large and important manufacturing interests, and, as members of one large family in benefiting one we benefit all. This generous departure has brought forth many exceedingly fine exhibits from various parts of the State. We can make mention only of a few of the largest displays. Carpets in great variety and delicacy of finish by Arnold, Constable & Co., New Brunswick Carpet Mills; also Beattie, Roberts & Co., Little Falls; India rubber, Fred. A. Canfield, Dover; pottery—plain and decorative, an extensive variety—Isaac Davis, Trenton; Lake Side satin finish doeskins and doeskin cashmerettes, Uhl & Bull, Bridgeton; rubber hose, belting, etc., in profusion, Hamilton Rubber Works, Trenton; organs, in great variety of styles, Peloubet & Pelton, Bloomfield; chains and nails, Whittaker & Skirm, Trenton; nails in process of manufacturing, Dover Iron Mills; cloths, cassimeres, etc., in great variety, Wm. Duncan & Sons, Franklin; table oil cloths, Hyde Manufacturing Co., Harrison; fancy soaps and perfumery, Colgate & Co., Jersey City.

From the Newark Press.

If we were asked the question, "What has made New England great, and given her an enviable reputation throughout the civilized world?" we should answer, "The energy of her people and a just estimate of their own merit." No man ever blushed to say, "I am a New Englander." It is true to a great extent that self-respect commands respect from others, provided there is that in a man which entitles him to consideration and esteem. It is the local pride of New England that has done much to establish her character at home and abroad.

This spirit of local pride should be fostered. The existence of it unites a community for the good of all. It creates and establishes and elevates public opinion. By the estimate given of a place by its own people will strangers judge, to a large extent, of what it really is. This is that which leads every man of spirit to take an interest and feel a pride in every thing that concerns the welfare of his city and State.

It is something which should gratify any man to see the pride and interest taken by people generally in our Industrial Exhibition. To a person whose range of thought is more extended than his eyes, ears and mouth, our Exposition of Newark industry and skill is a small matter in itself. But when is added to its really intrinsic interest the consideration that it lifts our city into eminence before the whole country, and even attracts the comment and attention of other nations, there is something grand in the Newark Industrial Exhibition.

In furtherance of this idea, the visit of the President of the United States was something which has an interest and importance above and beyond the mere honor attaching to the highest office in the world, or the gratification of the crowd of curious people who came to see the President of the United States. * * It is not General GRANT, not the successful candidate of the Republican party, but the President of a great Republic, who sets Newark in motion towards the Exhibition, and puts her name, her industries and her eminence in the mouths of millions, through the pen, the telegraph and the press. Let us strive for larger views and more generous appreciation of the importance and value of Newark's Exhibition of her industries to the city and all her interests, as well as to the State at large.

From the Newark Local Press.

Every citizen of Newark remembers with pleasure the Exhibition; and there are few, probably, who cannot recall, like a pleasant dream, the almost fairy-like spectacle of the great fountain, the cases of blazing diamonds, the pyramid of shells, the canopies, the carriages, the whirling and whirring machinery, the beautiful display of industries, the paintings and the statuary, the music rising and swelling, or growing fainter as the listener, following the gay throng, drew near or passed from its vicinity. The gala nights, when distinguished visitors were present, come back again, and we re-entertain, with Newark's highest honors, the President of the United States and his venerable competitor, whose pale face—silver-fringed—we shall never see again.

Those were glorious days and nights for Newark, and reflected more credit upon the originators and managers of the grand enterprise than could ever be expressed. They added more to the renown of our fair city than any and all previous efforts combined. * * All honor, say we, to the men who have pushed forward this great enterprise. Their self-sacrificing zeal and herculean labors merit and will receive the lasting remembrance of the whole community. They should and will stand in the history of Newark as the greatest of her public benefactors.





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